THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED, H. M. LONG.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$10.00

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.--NO. 138. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN.

International Society.

PERSIGNY IN LONDON.

The Loan Bill Passed.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

Prince Napoleon for the Assembly.

THE COMMUNISTS DENOUNCED.

FRANCE.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY.

LONDON, June 20.—The *Time's* special dispatch says: Members of the International Society are distributing electoral manifestos. The *Journal* states that the proceedings of the Society cause uneasiness to the Belgian government and that the garrisons have been reinforced. Baron Haussman and M. Lemoine have declined to seek suffrages of the electors. General Cluseret has been arrested. M. Millier has been seen in Liverpool.

EVACUATION DISCONTINUED.

The *Daily News'* special dispatches say: Instructions have been given from Berlin to stop the return of the German troops from France, and to discontinue the surrender of the French prisoners.

RIOTERS ARRESTED.

Sixty-eight persons have been arrested at Brussels in consequence of the riotous proceedings on the occasion of the celebration of the Pope's jubilee.

OPINIONS OF THE FRENCH.

Letters from Duke De Broglie and French residents of London say that regulated liberty, a firm government and free institutions will re-establish the greatness and domestic prosperity of France.

REVIEW POSTPONED.

The *Morning Post* says that the review at Long Champs has been postponed because the regiments would have created *le Empereur.*

PERSIGNY IN LONDON.

Persigny is still in London, and has not been absent from here since the *dechecance* of the Emperor was proclaimed.

VARIOUS NOTES.

PARIS, June 20.—The report that Pyat has been arrested is contradicted.

Rouher has gone to Bordeaux.

The *Siecle* approves of the plan of a Republican Union.

The *Presse* says the Monarchial parties are all wanting in patriotism.

PRINCE NAPOLEON A CANDIDATE FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

Prince Napoleon has accepted the candidature for the Assembly from Corsica, and his election is thought to be certain.

CORPSES DISCOVERED.

Corpses in the ruined houses of Paris are daily discovered.

The exploration of the sewers of Paris has been completed and many bodies were found in them in a horribly mutilated condition and buried at night in the cemetery at Mont Martre.

UNION FEARED.

PARIS, June 20.—The Monarchial press fear a union of Republican journals.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

A Committee has been formed to procure the return to the Assembly of the former representatives of Alsace and Lorraine.

GAMBETTA DECLINES.

Gambetta has declined a nomination for the Assembly.

COMMUNISTS DENOUNCED.

Denunciations of Communists are made daily, and arrests continue to be frequent of occurrence.

SECOND CHAMBER.

The idea is mooted forming a second Chamber, to be elected by Councils.

RESTORATION.

PARIS, June 20.—The work of restoration in Paris, and especially of the Bois de Boulogne, is being actively carried forward.

JOURNALISTIC QUARREL.

The war between the eighteen Monarchists and five Republican journals is bitter in the extreme. The latter repudiate the Commune. The *Journal* states that the proceedings of the Society cause uneasiness to the Belgian government and that the garrisons have been reinforced. Baron Haussman and M. Lemoine have declined to seek suffrages of the electors. General Cluseret has been arrested. M. Millier has been seen in Liverpool.

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...IAL PAPER
...burgh, Allegheny City and
Allegheny County.
GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
STATE.
AUDITOR GENERAL.
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.
COUNTY.
STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN.
D. N. WHITE.
H. K. SAMPLE.
J. W. BALLANTINE.
ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COMMISSIONER—JOSEPH DILWORTH.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

BONDS at Frankfort, 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 50.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼@112¾.

No wonder Jeff Davis now prattles like a child—it is only a few years ago since he doffed his long frocks.

TO-DAY is the 25th anniversary of the coronation of the Pope of Rome. The event will be joyously celebrated by Catholics everywhere.

ONE by one the Democrats are departing from the new departure policy and taking place in the ranks of Republicanism. They are welcome to their new places.

WHAT EFFECT the immigration of the Parisian communists to this country will have on American society and politics remains to be seen. They are a dangerous class of men, but our land is broad and our Government strong and they can never do much mischief among us.

WE DIRECT the attention of our working men and moderate capitalists, to the advertisement on our first page of the "Improvement Trust Company of Pittsburgh." Its objects are to give assistance to mechanics and workingmen, and enable them to erect and own their homes. It is eminently worthy of the attention of this body of our citizens.

MUCH ADO is made in Washington about the bigamist Bowen, and it is given out that the probabilities are favorable for his pardon. Because he was high in place when convicted is no good reason why he should not reap the full reward of his transgression against both the laws of God and man. There is too much sympathy manifested in this country over high standing culprits, and if there was less, society would be much better.

THE CZAR AND THE KAISER.

It appears that Kaiser William will go to Ems this year and indulge in his non-inebriating potations. He has no fear of the persistent officiousness of a haughty and loquacious Benedetti before his eyes, and expects to enjoy a promenade on the terrace and a bath in the tepid springs, unmolested by any French embassador. He goes this year, as the telegraph informs us, to meet his relative and brother potentate, the Czar of all the Russias.

There were times when even these friendly meetings of powerful rulers would have had some significance. But that day is perhaps gone by. Beyond cordiality of friendship and hearty co-operation in future policy, we do not know that these meetings of Russian and German autocrats possess any significance. It is true that they are the rulers of the mightiest empires in Europe, and may be said to hold all the governments thereof at their pleasure. There is no power, nor could there be formed such a combination of powers as could successfully resist their will. England's military power and prestige are lost. Her army and even her navy, according to the declarations of her own statemen, are paralyzed and inefficient. Her aristocracy and gentry are jealous of each other. Political differences are continually agitating her. Austria has improved much in military experience and strength since she was defeated at Sadowa in 1866, but is far inferior to either Russia or Germany. France lies helpless. Turkey is decidedly "sick." Italy is impotent. Spain sits upon a political volcano. But Russia and Prussia are in the meridian of their strength and glory.

But to be looked at by the nations of the world and admired as its two great military powers may be the chief reason why the uncle and nephew are now hobnobbing in the German Empire. It is a kind of informal celebration of their military ascendancy over Europe. If it was their intention to re-map Europe and extend their dominion in the East, there would be no necessity to meet either at Berlin or Ems. They would conduct the matter more privately, and not give public notice to those who might be supposed to offer resistance to the accomplishment of their designs. No doubt they will be watched closely by the governments of Europe, but we think their meetings could not be construed to mean more than a friendly family greeting, in which the nephew will take occasion in person to congratulate the brilliant success of the arms of the uncle. It is said that Bismarck has been deluged with petitions entreating him to wrest the island of Heligoland, in which the German language is spoken, from the dominion of England. This island was wrested by England from Denmark in 1807, and is of very little use except as a residence for pilots and a place for fishermen to mend their nets. But the wresting of it from Britannia, it is deemed, would be a merited punishment to England for furnishing arms and coal to France during the progress of the Franco-Prussian war. This little matter, however, could all have been arranged without holding a meeting at Ems.

UNREST IN ENGLAND.

England seems to be in a state of political fusion at present. Many questions are producing a condition of unrest. The Tories, by way of throwing out the present Ministry, are urging the increase of the army and navy, and the strengthing of the fortifications. The Administration have resolved that the army reorganization bill shall become a law. It is contended that the present condition of the English army, however much it may be strengthened, is totally inadequate for the purpose of national defence. No trust can be placed in the present military system and officers, who buy their commissions and receive them without any regard being had to their qualifications. The English army as at present organized would be as inefficient against a continental foe, as a party of boys with bows and arrows would be against the stronghold of Gibraltar. The army service in England has, by those who purchase their commissions, been looked upon and regarded more as a fashionable pastime for men of rank and social position than a laborious profession and a thing of national importance. There is a very fixed determination in the minds of the great mass of the English people that the present state of things must come to a close, for they are persuaded that there can be no efficient army organized until the purchase system shall have been abolished.

The aristocracy however are determinedly opposed to any change in the commission system. A caucus of some forty lords was held on Monday, in which it was decided to oppose any abatement of the present system. These noble lords find the army a very convenient asylum for their younger sons, who cannot become heirs to their estates, and whom they are unable to control within the precincts of their gorgeous castles. Hence they are willing to effect a compromise with Gladstone, by accepting the ballot bill, and allowing the present army system to remain intact.

The ballot-box is strongly opposed by the Orangemen. On the fourth of the present month a number of Orange lodges met in Lurgan, Ireland, and resolved that the introduction of a system of voting by ballot would only tend to advance the interests of Romanism and prove highly injurious to the cause of Protestantism. In this view of the effect of voting by ballot, the lodges entered their solemn protest against it, and pledged themselves not to give their support to any man, not even a "Brother," who "may declare himself on the side of this Popish Bill." Now these lodges should have consulted their brethren of the American Protestant Association in this country, which bears some resemblance to the Orangemens' Society of Ireland, as to the Romanizing effects of voting by ballot, before they passed their condemnatory resolution. It has certainly had no such injurious tendency here. Threats have already been made that William Johnston, Member of Parliament for Belfast, will be expelled from the Orange Society because he has given his support to the bill. He and his friends, however, are firm in their adherence to it, and it is said they can neither be cajoled nor intimidated, but will maintain their independence. The result may be a rupture in the Orange Society, which at times has wielded a powerful political influence in Ireland. In strange contrast with the action of the Lurgan and Belfast Lodges, the Grand Lodge of Dublin passed the following resolution last February: "This Grand Lodge declares the election of officers of Belfast to have been illegal, not having been by ballot, as required by the laws of the Institution, and a new election is hereby ordered to be held."

It is said, however, that the ballot bill will be carried and that the Lords cannot defeat it. The action of the caucus on Monday shows that they are willing to give up opposition to it, provided as we suppose, that the government will abandon the army reorganization bill. It is evident, however, as the cable reported yesterday morning, that "the position of the government is exceedingly unsettled," and with the feeling towards Republicanism that obtains so extensively among the mechanics and operatives of the large cities, it is impossible to say what great changes may take place in England in a very short time, especially as Victoria's present social tastes are not relished by the aristocracy, and the Prince of Wales has become so unpopular. The faint mutterings of the thunder may be the indications of the coming storm. The unrest of the people may be the fore-runner of a great political revolution.

THE WOMEN OF PARIS.

The first Napoleon said upon one occasion, "What France needs is mothers." The present provisional government of that ill-fated and distracted country seems to think that mothers can to a great extent be dispensed with in France. The cable brought the intelligence yesterday, that no less than twenty-five thousand women had been found guilty of setting fire to or attempting to set fire to buildings in Paris, and had been sentenced to transportation to New Caledonia.

The Amazons of France have on several occasions, taken a prominent part in insurrectionary movements. They were conspicuous in the troubles with which the country was afflicted in the reign of Louis the Sixteenth. When in the summer of 1789 the cry was raised in Paris, "To the Bastile," an army of thirty thousand men and women took up their march in that direction, and laid siege to it. One day in the middle of October of the same year, when Paris was suffering dreadfully from famine, a young woman entered a guard-room and took from it a drum, with which she paraded through the streets, beating an alarm and proclaiming that there was no bread to be had in the bakers' shops. It was not long after this solitary Amazon took up her march through the streets until she was joined by some eight or ten thousand persons of both sexes, whose united voices rang out the cry, "Bread! bread! to Versailles! to Versailles!" The women in that crowd outnumbered the men, but they were of the lowest rank and many of them of doubtful reputation. The Marquis de la Fayette found it impossible to control them and resist their progress, because the National Guard refused to turn their bayonets against the women. The motley crowd continued their march to Versailles, where the king and royal family then resided, and although received graciously and kindly by Louis, who said, when the news first reached him in the woods of Mendon, whither he had gone on a hunting expedition, that a formidable band of women had arrived at the palace crying for bread, "Alas! if I had the means of furnishing my people with bread, they should not need to ask it," yet at six o'clock on the morning of the day after they set out from the Hotel de Ville in Paris, they rushed into the palace, butchered the guard, and having found their way into the Queen's apartments, pierced with poinards and bayonets the bed from which she had scarcely time to fly almost wholly undressed.

The women who figured in the late Communual insurrection in Paris were still more blood thirsty and ferocious than their mothers of the Revolution of 1789. They perpetrated deeds which have scarcely been equalled in the annals of barbarity. As warriors they displayed greater courage than the men, and fought with a recklessness that showed their sovereign contempt for life and the opinion of the world. At the barricades they braved heroically the desolating storms of shot and shell that were vomited forth by the government guns. To them, more than to their male comrades, may be attributed the frightful ravages and destructive Vandalism that were committed in Paris. At their instance children threw petroleum fire balls into doors and windows and reduced to ashes the finest specimens of the most splendid architecture. They had no regard for either life or property. During the fearful struggle a gendarme was observed smiting a woman with his sabre, and when reproached for his wanton cruelty to a woman, he replied, "Woman! that woman, as you call her, killed my Captain and Lieutenant and a sergeant with three shots from her revolver." They used every hellish device and ingenuity that Satan himself could suggest to take away the lives of those whom they hated and looked upon as enemies of the Commune. An Englishman, met between twenty and thirty of them, all handsome in appearance and chastely dressed, in the Rue de la Paix. But their personal charms and neat apparel did not protect them from the hisses and curses of the mob. On inquiring why they received such treatment at the hands of men, he was informed that they had invited a number of soldiers into a shop, and after inspiring them with confidence in their good will, poisoned them all with wine.

Other acts perpetrated by the Parisiennes, equally atrocious in their character, we need not refer to. The columns of the European and American press are filled with them. Enough has been given to show the kind of mothers and daughters France needs at the present time. One correspondent says, "If the French nation were composed only of French women what a terrible nation it would be."

Great indignation was expressed against the Versailles army for the indiscriminate murder of men, women and children, which it committed, when it entered Paris and drove out the Communists. We do not think its acts can be justified on any principle of civilized warfare. But the bloody deeds which it committed may receive some palliation in the circumstances we have narrated. It could scarcely be expected that women, who had been guilty of such nefarious acts as those described, would receive much mercy or consideration at the hands of men whose fathers and brothers they had basely murdered, or whose property they had maliciously destroyed.

On the other hand, these women may have been lashed into rage and desperation by the manner in which the Versailles troops rained fire, indiscriminately, upon the city. They may have come to the conclusion that it was death in any event, and that therefore they might as well render all the aid in their power to their friends However these things may be, we think France can allow these twenty-five thousand women (we suppose there is no mistake in the figures) to revel for a time in the delights of New Caledonia in the South Pacific. But we rather think they will create a sensation there. Twenty-five thousand women—of such mettle and ferocious daring—thrown upon one island! How are they to be restrained? How large an army will it take to keep them in order and subjection? Will *silence* reign in New Caledonia during the time of their servitude? We are rather inclined to the belief that they will soon be left alone in their glory, and become monarchs of all they survey if transported to the South Pacific. In the meantime, what will France do for mothers?

Was It Predestination?

The Lebanon correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, who evidently believes in the Calvanistic doctrine of predestination, draws the following parallel line between the death of Tom Meyers and that of Vallandigham:

Bang went a pistol between 8 and 9 o'clock last Christmas eve, in a gambling den in Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, and down went Tom Meyers to the floor a dead man in ten minutes. Bang went a pistol in room No. 15, Lebanon house, in the city of Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, between 8 and 9 o'clock last Friday night, June 16th, 1871, and Clement L. Vallandigham was a dead man, though he breathed until 10 o'clock Saturday. Thomas S. Meyers fell (so accuses the State of Ohio) by a pistol shot fired by the hand of Tom McGehan. Here in Lebanon the State has been trying Tom McGehan nearly all this beautiful month of June to see whether he be guilty or innocent of the terrible crime of which she has accused him. Vallandigham was one of McGehan's chosen counsel at his preliminary examination in Hamilton four days after the murder, and was his counsel here in his trial for the murder of Meyers.

Meyers was shot with a Smith & Wesson pistol, caliber 32. So was Vallandigham. The fatal shot entered Meyer's right side, just below the ribs, and on a line perpendicular with the pocket of his pantaloons. The cruel lead entered Vallandigham's body in nearly the same place. "Oh, murder," were the words Meyers used at the time he was shot, as nearly as can be determined. "Oh, murder, I am shot," are the words Ex-Lieut.-Gov. McBurney says Vallandigham used at the tragic moment.

"A suppressed shot—a muffled shot—a clear report—a phantom flash," are the somewhat varying statements of witnesses in regard to the shot which the strangest circumstances designate as the one that opened wide the door for life to escape from Meyer's body. "It seems to me the report was suppressed—it was not loud—I am not quite sure I saw the flash," these are in substance the words of Hon. A. G. McBurney, the only person in the room with Vallandigham at that awful moment, save the dark, invisible fate which put the loaded pistol in his hands and the empty one in his thoughts.

A dozen or more men were in the same brilliantly lighted room with Meyers on that cruel Christmas eve. More than half as many saw Meyers about the moment of that malicious, spectral flash; all left the room as soon as a way was opened—nearly all have had confused recollections of what they saw there. Mr. McBurney was seated and looking straight at Mr. Vallandigham when he did the rashest act of his life." Mr. McBurney sprang to his feet, left the room and called for help quickly.

I have been particular in connecting the lamentable tragedy of last Friday night with the horrible one of last Christmas Eve, because the destiny that guides events has connected them with a chain of steel, and at the same time made them antipodes of the contrast in view of their respective actors, victims and the entire moral aspect of their concomitant circumstances. The one affects the whole nation with general and unspeakable sorrow for the dead, and with pity and sympathy for the living; quenching feelings of bitterness and animosity, and giving wide and free sway to the tenderest attributes of the human heart. The other throws a whole community into alarm and mortification, arouses indignation everywhere, and necessarily awakens in many hearts that same demon of vengeance against the perpetrators which instigated the crime in their hearts and guided their feet and their hands to execute it. To contemplate these events in connection is not pleasant. I have not connected them. They were joined before I joined them, and with adamantine links of sequence, resemblance and contrast that I could not break if I dare. "What God had joined together let not man put asunder." On which pole of the antipodal line in the contrast Mr. Vallandigham stood, the words attributed to Tom McGehan at his death-bed yesterday morning point out with power. "He died for me," said the unhappy prisoner when his heart was stirred (for Tom McGehan has a heart) and his eyes were moist in that chamber where his most powerful advocate lay dying.

I had a talk with Mr. Vallandigham's near relatives to whom he often spoke freely. He said his new departure idea was two years old, and had been thoroughly studied. His papers were voluminous. He had written a complete autobiography. One of his favorite hopes was to make a 4th of July oration at the centennial anniversary in 1876, and he had commenced the preparation of it. He loved the Calhoun theory in politics, but thought it died with the echoes of the last gun at Appomattox court house. He wanted negro suffrage kept out of politics. It was on us Let us see how it worked. If well, why well. If not let the people remedy it. He believed that they were ready for a new constitution and feared sometimes a military dictatorship. The new departure was against his prejudices, but he believed it the best for the country.

To Judge McKenny he had said that he did not believe God would let him die until he was in the Senate of the United States.

THE Connecticut Legislature is again bothering itself about the divorce laws, which for years has been its summer amusement. The bill which has been already introduced is a great improvement upon the existing law in some respects, but altogether impractical in others. It shuts the door upon those who are making the State courts a divorce market for all who will pay, refusing their privileges to any who have not been for three years resident within their jurisdiction; but it does not make the conditions of divorce any less easy. The penalty attached to divorces is made to operate on both parties, the one who obtains the decree being prohibited from marrying another within three years, and the guilty party compelled to celibacy for seven years; while in case of adultery there is no marriage for the offender until the injured partner dies. But in the proposal that all petitions for divorce shall be kept in court one year before decision is rendered, every one will recognize a most practical and beneficent rule, by adopting which Connecticut will accomplish more than by all the rest of her divorce laws together.

OLD TIM, THE TEETOTALLER.

Punch is publishing a series of "Songs of Sixpence," worthy of his best days. The following is an amusing parody on "Old Simon, the Cellarer:"

Old Tim, the teetotaller, keeps a rare store
Of black and strong green tea,
Of Souchong—and who can tell how many more,
For a thirsty old soul is he—e!
For a thirsty old soul is he.
Of Pekoe and Twankay he never doth fail,
Which all the day long he drinks out of a pail,
For he never ale-th, he quaintly doth say,
While he sticks to his fifty-two cups in a day;
For ho! ho! ho!
Old Tim can't know
How much of birch-broom there is in Pekoe.
Chorus—"For ho! ho! ho!" &c.

His landlady sits in her own still room,
Alone with the cat sits she;
Except when has asks in the maid or the groom,
To join her in taking tea-e,
To join her in taking tea.
Now, Tim has a tea chest, but isn't aware,
That his landlad y helps herself freely from there,
Tho' the maid and the groom the landlady told,
Yet Tim held his tongue—it was of no use to scold,
For ho! ho! ho!
He now doth know
Where all his Hyson and Souchong doth go.
Chorus—"For ho! ho! ho!" &c.

Old Tim he reclined in his high-backed chair,
And plays a few tunes on a fife;
He blows it for joy, for he doesn't care,
Since he puzzled her out of her life—
Yes! his landlady out of here life.
For he's got a lock on his tea-chest so strong,
And the landlady tried it for ever so long
With a hammer and tongs till she fainted away,
And was then handed over to P'liceman 1 A
And ho! ho! ho!
Old Tim will show
His landlady in the court of Bow.

Chorus of Teetotallers in their Cups—
For ho! ho! ho!
Old Tim will show
His landlady up in the Court of Bow!

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

THE FARM IN JUNE.

"Delays are dangerous." This is an axiom to be kept in constant remembrance now. The hours of daylight are burdened with labor from which there is no safe way of escape. June, though lovely, and as full of charms as the goddess for which it is named, is a month of work for the farmer. The cultivation of corn and potatoes, the care of the dairy, haying, which has already been commenced, the sowing of turnips, and the plowing of summer fallows, makes business lively outdoors and within.

It is not every one that grows turnips or realizes the advantages of having them to feed with dry hay or straw in the winter. We urge those who have not tried the experiment to do so now, even on a small scale. A half a dollar will buy seed enough for a quarter acre or more, and if you get it into the ground between the 10th and 20th, you may rely on a fair crop if the land is in tolerable condition. Follow out this suggestion now to satisfy yourself as to the profits of root culture. Sow broadcast or in drills, and keep the ground clean and mellow.

As to the time of cutting hay, there is a diversity of opinion which will remain diverse; and while some farmers will cut their grass early and have bright soft hay, others will insist in letting it stand until the sugar is turned into a woody fibre, and the hay is hard, stiff and stalky. From experience, we are very clear that early mown hay is worth a third more for milk or flesh farming than late cut. This is especially true on sandy soils. If woody fibre is all that is wanted, the shavings from the planing mill might answer every purpose. It would make flesh and blood and milk as well as the woody fibre of the stalks of hay.

A farmer who raises good crops, said that he could grow five bushels more wheat to the acre by plowing his summer fallow deep and then keeping it clean and mellow with a two horse cultivator, than by plowing twice. Between the plowings the grass and weeds would get a start, and the sun and air could not get into the soil. No matter how dry the season, by keeping the fallow clean and loose it would be abundantly moist to cause the seed to germinate and grow rapidly. No rule is better established than that frequent stirring the soil will keep it moist.

The garden calls also for special attention this month. A great variety of vegetables is not only conducive to health and strength of muscle, but it cheapens living wonderfully. Most farmers are apt to overlook the *money* in a garden. A meat diet is expensive. Some meat is necessary, but what we need is more variety of vegetable dishes.

THE COMPOST HEAP.

There is no garden but what, during the season, furnishes more or less of waste matter in the shape of weeds, leaves, grass, etc., and no kitchen but what has valuable refuse in the shape of chamber ley, etc., and then there is no garden or grass plot but that each year may be benefitted by applying well decomposed manurial substances to the soil. Let every owner of a garden, then, put this and that together, and go at once to the work of forming a compost heap. Gather some sods to form the base, then throw on from day to day, all the soap suds, chamber ley, etc., from the house, all the ashes, the weeds, clippings of grass borders, etc., and sprinkle the whole once a week with plaster paris. Add more sod when convenient and as soon as the heap has become two feet high or so, turn it all over and mix it up with the spade. This course pursued during the summer would give to each and every small garden, lawn or flower bed a well decomposed manure for the coming year's growth that would more than compensate for the little trouble and labor of it, but so much needed and so much neglected.

BLOTE IN CATTLE.

The Belleville, Ohio, *Gazette* says "blote" in cattle can be cured by pork. "Cut the pork in strips of four or five inches in length, an inch wide, and half an inch thick. Tie up the animal's head, put a piece in her mouth, and in a moment or two she will swallow it, and immediately grow better.

WATERING TEAMS OFTEN.

Horses and oxen at work need water often. The plowman carries his jug of water, or leaves his team to rest while he goes to the house for a drink. But the team works harder than the driver, and probably needs drink as often; yet many teams are taken out early in the field, where there is no water, except in the driver's jug, and work five or six hours before they can get a drop. Is it any wonder that they are injured by drinking too much when they are led to the spring at noon or evening.

MANAGING SETTING HENS.

A writer in the *Prairie Farmer* never sets a hen unless another is soon to set, also, by which arrangements he can give chickens first hatched to hen No. 2. As they hatch he removes them to a box fixed for the purpose, and he gives each hen from twenty to forty chicks, and finds they grow as well as broods of less number. To break a hen of the wish to set he confines her in a coop three days. Hens will not eat eggs if they have access to lime. He is of the opinion that poultry does not pay when one builds expensive houses for them or fancy chicken coops, and spends his time and talent in the business. It will do for women to raise poultry.

HOG CHOLERA.

A writer in the *Stock Journal* recommends the following as a preventative of this disease: Flowers of sulphur, six pounds; sulphate of iron, six ounces; cinchona, pulverized, one pound. Mix well together in a large mortar, afterward give a tablespoonful to each animal, mixed with a few potato peelings and corn meal, three times a day. Continue this for one week, keep the animals in a clean, warm, dry place, and not allow too many together.

SEED TO THE ACRE.

The following table will be found valuable, as many lack information on this point:

Kind of seed.	Am't per acre.
Beets, lbs	4
Beans (navy), lbs	16
Beans, (Castor), quarts	3
Carrots, lbs	3½
Clover (red) lbs	10
Clover (white) lbs	6
Irish potatoes, bush	7
Timothy, lbs	10
Kentucky blue grass lbs	10 to 12
Hungarian grass, bush	1
Onions, lbs	4
Turnip, lbs	1

CHINCH BUG

Here is an idea put forward by an agriculturist, worth investigation by farmers: Elder C. D. Merit, of Illinois, states that he has observed this season that the bug is only bad in fields of wheat and oats that have been sown on *corn ground*. His idea is that the bug winters over in the corn stalks. Perhaps if the stalks were burned up clean the bug would be destroyed by the process. We suggest that farmers keep their eyes skinned, and see whether this be so or not. There may be something in it worth looking after.

WOOL.

The Philadelphia *Commercial List* states that the steady and rapid advance in the price of wool is causing some uneasiness among the manufacturers, who view their prospects of profit for the fall and winter trade as anything but encouraging.

HENRY CLAY'S old home, Ashland, has been purchased by the University of Kentucky for $90,000.

In some parts of South America they have a singular fashion of indicting railroad managers, upon whose roads fatal accidents occur, for murder. The manager of the San Paluo Railroad, Buenos Ayers, is now undergoing trial upon an indictment of this description, and as the loss of life appears to have been the result of gross negligence on the part of said manager and those under him, there is a dismal probability of his terminating his life upon the gallows or in the State Prison.

DEAFNESS.

There are many diseases of the ear which are now as remediable as of any other part of the body, and we cannot but be amazed that people would neglect so important an organ as that of hearing, especially when the means of cure are so readily obtainable. Apart from what passes as hard-hearing and total deafness, there are other disagreeable sensations peculiar to the organ of hearing which are completely within the reach of chirurgical skill and can be entirely removed; among these may be classed purulent discharges, buzzing, singing like the sound of a teakettle, grasshoppers, spindles &c. These sounds are frequently, if not always, the precursors of some unnatural state of the organ of hearing, or probably of some other physical ailment which, if removed, the other will pass off with the removal of the cause. Discharges of matter from the ear are usually the result of some ulcerations or abrasion of the surface of the internal ear, and it is frequently attended with deafness or at least impaired hearing, which, if neglected, will soon end in total loss of hearing.

Dr. Keyser, of this city, has an office in the rear of his great medicine store, 167 Liberty street, for the treatment of all such cases, as well as a large class of chronic maladies to which it were difficult to give a name. The Doctor has investigated chronic ailments with more than ordinary industry, and the cases of cures which he has published now and again, place his ability in the vantage grounds as regards chronic diseases of every sort.

MINERAL WATERS.

COLD, SPARKLING SODA WATER
DRAWN FROM PORCELAIN FOUNTAINS.
Blue Lick, Kissengen, Congress Water and Vichy Waters drawn from the Celebrated Frost King.
The finest soda water apparatus that is in use.
Syrups all kept in Glass Tanks, and we guarantee made from strictly pure Fruit.
Nothing but pure Fruit Syrups is used at the new Soda Aparatus at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE.
Cor. of Penn and Sixth streets, (old St. Clair.)

VALUABLE HINTS.

A regular habit of body is absolutely essential to physical health and clearness of intellect. Nor is this all. Beauty of person cannot co-exist with an unnatural condition of the bowels. A free passage of the refuse matter of the system through these natural waste pipes is as necessary to the purity of the body as the free passage of the offal of a city through its sewers is necessary to the health of its inhabitants.

Indigestion is the primary cause of most of the diseases of the discharging organs and one of its most common results is constipation. This complaint, besides being dangerous in itself, has many disagreeable concomitants—such as an unpleasant breath, a sallow skin, contaminating blood and bile, hemorrhoids, headache, loss of memory and general debility.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters removes all these evils by removing their immediate cause in the digestive organs and regulating the action of the intestines. The combination of properties in this celebrated preparation is one of its chief merits. It is not merely a stimulant or a tonic, or an antibilious agent, or a nervine, or a blood depurent, or a cathartic, but all these curative elements, judiciously blended in one powerful restorative. It lends activity and vigor to the inert and enervated stomach, relieves the alimentary canal of its obstructions, and gives tone to the membrane which lines it, gently stimulates the liver, braces the nerves and cheers the animal spirits. No other remedy possesses such a variety of hygienic virtues. It is to these characteristics that it owes its prestige as a household medicine. Experience has proved that it is as harmless as it is efficacious, and hence it is as popular with the weaker sex as with the stronger.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are sold in bottles only, and the trade-mark blown in the glass and engraved on the label, is the test of genuineness. Beware of counterfeits.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 FIFTH AVENUE,
Have Opened a Complete Line of
Hamburgs,
Real Laces,
Lace Collars,
Linen Collars.
ALL THE NEW STYLES
Parasols,
French Corsets,
Glove-Fitting Corsets,
Hoop Skirts, new shape,
Fringes, Gimps, Buttons,
Corded and Plain Satin,
Plain and Fancy Bow Ribbons.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THE
"HARRIS SEAMLESS KID GLOVE,"
Elegant shades, reduced to
$2.00 Per Pair.
A FULL LINE OF
Foreign and Domestic Hosiery.
ap26:qs6-MWF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
NEW GOODS
DAILY, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Parasols! Parasols!
A large stock of Ladies' and Children's
Buff, Chintz, Gingham, Alpaca, Pongee and Silk
PARASOLS,
Lined and Unlined, at Attractive Prices.
Fans! Fans! Fans!
VERY CHEAP.
At 75c., Ladies' White Skirts—best bargain of the season.
Summer Shawls.
Black Lama Lace Shawls.
Black Lama Lace Sacques.
White and Colored Shetland Shawls.
Plain and Embroidered Thibet Shawls.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Fancy Cotton and Pique Trimmings.
Ladies' Linen and Lace Collars,
Lawn Sleeves, with Linen and Lace Cuffs.
Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers.
AT POPULAR PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
SUITS, SUITS,
Lawn Suits,
Linen Suits.
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
21 Fifth Avenue.
We take pleasure in announcing that we are receiving a full and choice line of
Lawn and Linen Suits,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ALL NEW STYLES
IN
Lama Lace Sacques,
Lama Lace Points.
Lama Lace Overdress.
A FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
Spring Shawls,
Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Pure Silks,
IN BLACK AND WHITE.
LACE CURTAINS AND NETS,
Silk Mantles,
Foulard Silks.
AT LOW PRICES.
21 Fifth Avenue.
ap26

American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
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10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50 $2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50 $2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50 $2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50 $2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50 $2.00
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10	25				$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50 $2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50 $2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50 $2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50 $2.00

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LEADING PRICES
AT
EVANS'
DEPARTMENT
STORE,
56 Fifth Avenue,
MASONIC HALL.
THE BEST
Are the Cheapest!
BURT'S
FINE SHOES,
For Ladies, Misses and Children,
Are well known to be the BEST. All warranted None Genuine without his Trade Mark.
A full line of these goods are sold in Pittsburgh
BY
W. E. Schmertz & Co.,
31 Fifth Avenue.
MWF
AXLE GREASE.
Frazer's Patent,
Acknowledged the best in the world for Wagons, Carriages, Omnibuses, Trucks, Brick Machines, Horse Powers, Railroads, Rolling Mills, Shafting, Wire Rope, Reapers, Mowers, Threshers, and all kinds of heavy machinery, put up in boxes, cans, kegs, barrels and casks.
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HERLINE & CO.,
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GREAT BARGAINS
IN
Light Dress Silks,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Glace and Gro Grain
BLACK SILKS.
Hernanis, Grenadines, Organdies,
Buff, Brown and Gray Dress Linens,
Piques, Domestic and Foreign, direct from the manufacturers.
Cassimeres, Jeans and Cottonades,
Shirting Percales and Chintzes.
Curtain Laces, Carpets and Oil Cloths,
Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Turkey Red Table Damasks.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens,
25c. and 31c. Buff and White P. K.'s, very cheap
12½c., Plain Black Grenadines.
12½c., Mixed and Plaid Wash Poplins.
25c., Plain and Plaid Japanese Poplins.
25c., Plain and Striped Grenadines.
37½c., Chintz Mohairs, double width, a decided bargain.
12½c., Brown and Gray Mixed Kentucky Jeans.
18¾c., Plain and Plaid Cottonades.
10c., Yard Wide Bleached Muslin.
12½c., Yard Wide Bleached Muslin, an extra bargain.
12½c., One case Figured Chintzes, worth 25c.
25c., 6-4 Table Linen.
EVERY DEPARTMENT
Daily Replenished with New Goods,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Wholesale and Retail.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
"AKRON
SEWER PIPE CO.,"
(Late Hill & Adams,)
Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both ring and socket from 1 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Chimney Tops, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile, &c. Are also
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE
Johnstown Improved Hydraulic Cement,
This Cement is equal to any cement made in the United States, in many respects better than the Louisville Cement or the Rosendale, and decidedly better in all respects than the Uniontown or Akron Cement. It has a smaller amount of shrinkage, sets gradual, bears as much sand as any cement made, and gets as hard; stands frost well it has all the qualities that hydraulic cement should have. The facilities for getting this cement a greater than all others in this market, less freight to pay, and nearer, which is an important matter Having but a short distance to ship we can there fore sell cheaper than any other in the market.
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JOSEPH WATSON, Master Mason Middle Division, Penna. R. R. Co.
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And the RESIDENT ENGINEERS of this road and various contractors of Pittsburgh.
Railroad Companies, Contractors and Dealers supplied at Manufacturers' prices. All orders promptly filled.
Office and Warehouse:
Nos. 65 and 67 Sandusky Street,
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C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
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WHOLESALE.
Morganstern & Co.,
78 and 80 MARKET STREET.
1,000 doz. RIBBED HOSE.
2,000 doz. PLAIN COTTON HOSE.
2,000 doz. MEN'S HALF HOSE.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS—a complete stock.
A A RIBBONS at Eastern prices.
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FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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$100,000

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R. SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, issued in 1868, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

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James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States FOR

FUNDED LOAN

Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 20, 1871.

The money market remains easy and the bank offerings comparatively light. There is less than the usual amount of first class paper offering outside of the regular bank channels, and the street dealers have more than enough supplying the wants of private lenders, who are nice in their requirements as to character and rates.

The bond and share market is very dull. Parties seeking for investment in bonds, have withdrawn orders largely for a week or two past, in anticipation of lower quotations on the first proximo. We doubt very much whether their anticipations will be realized. The amount of dividend money that will be then seeking investment cannot but give an impulse to the favorite securities most dealt in at home. Buyers, therefore, who expect our home securities to decline more than the amount of the coupon, will be disappointed, we are quite confident.

The New York market exhibits a further advance in Government Bonds. The Railway list is still with light offerings and dull, save in Rock Island. The shorts in this stock have suffered 3 to 4 per cent within the last two days. Pittsburgh is quiet but very firm at 119½@120.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Bonds—1881	117¾	117¾
5-20—1862	112¾	112¾
" 1864	112¾	112¾
" 1865	112¾	112¾
" 1865 new	114¾	114¾
1867	114¾	114¾
1868	114¾	115
10-40s	110¾	110¾
Currency 6s	114¾	115¾
Gold	112¾	112¾
RAILWAYS		
New York Central	98⅜	98⅜
Do Scrip	93	93½
Erie	29¾	29¾
Reading	101⅜	101⅜
Lake Shore	114¾	114¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	120	119¾
Rock Island	125¾	126
Chicago & N. W.	78	77¾
Do. Preferred	92¾	91¾
Mail Steamship	61¼	60¾
Do. Preferred	80	80
Wabash	62	60¾
Do. Preferred	81	80¾
Ohio & Mississippi	46¾	46¾
Pacific Mail	43	42¾
West. Union Telegraph	59¾	60
Adams Express	80¾	80¾
U. S. Express	55¾	55¾
Wells, Fargo	48	48¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	114¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	117¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	114¾
U. S. 5-20s 1862	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	114¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	112¾	U. P. R. R.	91¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	112¾	C. P. R. R.	101¾
U. S. 10-40	110¾	Cy. Pacific	115¾

NEW YORK, June 20, 1871.

Gold quiet but strong, at 112¾@112¾. In the morning from 1 to 2 per cent. was paid for the 1.64 of 1 per cent. per day was paid for use. Later in the day from 1 to 3 per cent. was paid for carrying. Clearances, thirty-five and a half millions. Exports to-day, $300,000. Governments strong and higher at the close, with but few transactions. The stock market opened active and strong, and for an hour stepped in and sold down the whole list, with the exception of Rock Island, which the clique held up against all their efforts. The Bears are still largely short of the whole list, and if there will probably advance materially as soon as they make an attempt to loan. Rock Island was the great feature of the day, advancing to 126¾ and free on report is to-night that they will corner it to-morrow or next day. In the fancy shares there was a panic, Maryland and Consolidated Coal breaking down from eight to ten per cent. in about as many minutes. The market closed dull, with the exception of Rock Island, and dealings in this stock have been enormous. Money on call, 3@4 on Gold. Southern bonds opened dull and steady, but after second call were heavy. Tennessee weak and declined ¼c. sterling exchange 110¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Coupons: 1881, 117¾; 5-20s, 1862, 112¾; '64, 112¾; '65, 112¾; new 10, 113¾; '67, 114¼; '68, 115; 10-40s 110¾; currency, 6's, 115.

STATE BONDS—Missouri, 96; Tennessee, old, 70¾; Virginia, new, 72¾; old, 69¾; North Carolina, old 47, new 29.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph 60¾; Quicksilver 29¾; Quicksilver Pref. 69¾; Adams Express 80¾; Wells & Fargo 48; American Merchants' Union Express 55¾; Pacific Mail 42¾; N. Y. Central 98¾; Scrip 93¼; Erie 29¾; preferred 55; Harlem 131; preferred 132; Reading 101¾; Michigan Central 125; Northwestern 77¾; preferred 91¾; Rock Island 126; N. J. Central 110¾; St. Paul 62; preferred 86; Western Union 61; preferred 81; Ft. Wayne 100; Terre Haute 29; preferred 56; Chicago & Alton 119¾; preferred 122; Ohio & Mississippi 46¾; C. C. C. 88½; Baltimore & Ohio 156; Lake Shore 114¾; Illinois Central 135¾; Union Pacific 30¾; Central Pacific Bonds 102¾; Union 91¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 20, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4¾@4¾; refined do, 4¾@4¾; Pearls, 9@9¼; Pots, 7¾@7¾.

BUTTER—There was an active demand for strictly prime butter to-day, and no difficulty in realizing 20c, as the supply was light. Common to medium may be quoted at 12@16c, and good at 17@18c.

BEANS—Stock light and mainly of an inferior quality; we continue to quote at $1.50@2 per bush, the outside figure for prime navy.

BEESWAX—Is scarce and may be quoted firm at 32@33.

BROOM CORN—Dull and nominal at 4@6¾ cts per lb.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@2.75 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes scarce and in demand with sales at $2.50@2.60. Peaches, unchanged, $2.25@2.50 for 2 lb cans, and $3.25@3.50 for 3 lb cans. Corn $2.50@2.62.

CHEESE—There is a slight improvement in the demand but no change in prices; prime Western Reserve, 12c; prime Pa. factory, 12@12½; and Dairy, 10@11c.

COUNTRY BACON—The receipts have fallen off somewhat within the past few days, but there is no improvement in the demand and scarcely enough doing to establish quotations. Country hams sold at 9@10c.

CORN MEAL—The demand is light and retail only mainly to small lots while prices are unchanged, 80@85 cts per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Is reported easier and the demand, in a jobbing way, is light; we now quote at 23½@24.

EGGS—There is rather more inquiry, particularly for strictly fresh, and the market is firmer—sales reported to-day at 16@17. Old stock hard to sell at any price.

FLOUR—The market is easier and while there is no decline in prices, dealers generally are more anxious to sell, as it is now generally conceded that the wheat crop will be an average of not more, and it is argued, therefore, that lower prices are certain, for both wheat and flour—it is the right to be a question of time, only. We continue to quote good spring extras at $7.25; choice Minnesota bakers flour, $7.40@7.50; good to choice red winter wheat, $7.25@7.50, and white wheat, $7.75@8.00. Rye flour in small way, $6.

FRUITS—Sales of green apples at $5@7 per bbl, as to quality. Dried Fruit is dull and the offerings are generally of an inferior grade. Lemons, $6.00@6.50 per box; Oranges, $6.00@6.50; Turkey Prunes, 10; French, 11@12; Layer Raisins, $2.75@3.00 per box; Valencia, 12½@13 cts per lb; Currants, 10 cts.

GRAIN—Wheat easier prospectively, though for present delivery, in consequence of light receipts, there is as yet no quotable decline and we continue to quote at $1.45@1.47 for fair to choice red and 50@10 cts more for white. Oats in fair demand and steady but unchanged; 60@62 buying and 60@68. The receipts have fallen off somewhat, and, with diminished offerings, the feeling is a shade firmer than it was a few days ago. There seems to be no improvement in the demand for Corn, notwithstanding it is much cheaper than oats; sales of mixed ear, in bulk, at 65@66; mixed shelled may be quoted at 67@68 and prime yellow shelled at 70. There is some inquiry for Rye, and the receipts continue very light; sales of small lots at $1—a round lot would bring $@5 cts more.

GROCERIES—The market is quiet, and devoid of any new features not already noted. Coffees, Molasses and Syrups continue dull and weak, while for Sugars there is a steady demand, and it is expected that there will be during the next three months, or until after the fruit season, which has just fairly set in, is over.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 18½; Prime, 17½; Good, 16½; Fair, 16; Roasting, 15½@16.

SYRUPS AND SUGAR DRIPS—Honey, 72; Havemeyer & Elders, 72; Silver Drips, 60; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 11¼ good, 10¾; fully fair, 10½; Porto Rico Sugars, 10¾@11¼; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾@12¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 13¾; A Coffee, 12¾; "B," 12½; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow, 12¼; Molasses—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 40; Good, $1 10; Fair $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1 50; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; imperial Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1; Oolong fancy, $1 25; good, 80cts; fair, 60@70c; Souchong fancy, $1 20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Extra fine Gunpowder, $1 25; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10c; prime, 9½c; good, 9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 25c. Cassia, 55c.

HAY—Continues scarce, and it is generally admitted that the present crop will be an unusually light one, farmers and others, who have any old stock, are holding on to it, and the consequence is still further advance in prices; sales were made in Allegheny to-day at $20@22 per ton, the latter figure readily in this market for several years. It is not likely, however, that these prices will be maintained long, as it will doubtless be brought here from other parts of the country where the crop is better than it is here.

HIDES—Green Salted Cow, 7½@8; Green Butcher's, 8; Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

HORSES—Quoted at 90@$75 each.

HEMP—Rough Kentucky, $175 per ton; dressed, 14 cts per lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.20 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

METALS—Are quiet and unchanged; receipts of Middlings, by the car load, at $1.70@1.75.

OILS—Lard Oil has still further declined; we are reported sales of 25 and 50 bbl lots of No 1 extra at 75—may be quoted in a small way at 78@80.

PEA NUTS—Quoted at 10¾@11 cts.

POULTRY—Scarce; of chickens small, though there is no advance in prices; 70@75 cts per pair by the coop.

POTATOES—The supply of prime old stock is pretty well reduced, nor equal to the demand; prime Lake Shore Peach Blows would sell fast at $1.25 perhaps $1.30 per bushel. New crop continue scarce and high, $8.00@8.50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—There is a steady demand for sugar cured shoulders and hams, while plain shoulder meets with but little attention. Dull. Plain Shoulders, 7½@7¾; sugar cured, 9@10¼, as to brand and style; Plain Sides, 10; Breakfast Bacon, 13; sugar cured hams, 14@15. Lard, in tcs, 11; in kegs, 12. Dried Beef, 15@20c. Pork, $18.50@19.00.

SEEDS—There is nothing doing in seeds. Flaxseed would sell but there is none offering.

SUMAC—Dull and prices nominal at $3.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 20, 1871.

We have to report a continued dull market and prices continue weak and drooping, particularly for crude, nor is the end in sight which has prevailed for some days confined entirely to Pittsburgh. Dispatches from the oil regions and the east report business as being exceedingly flat, with but little inquiry for either crude or refined, and there, as here, there are more sellers than buyers. It would seem that we have touched the point where we have settled, and, in consequence, there will be much less crude wanted this month than was expected, and to this may be attributed the reaction which has characterized the market during the past few days. Crude has ruled steadily downward for the past twenty-four hours, while at Parker, during the same time, sales were made at a reduction of from $5 to $7 cts per bbl. Refined very dull, both here and in the east, and prices have still further declined, and even at the decline there seems to be little or no inquiry.

CRUDE.

Sales of in lots of 6,000 bbls June, at 13—held at 13¾@13¾ yesterday; 5,000 each July and August at 13 and July to September offered at the same figure from first to last; 2,000 bbls buyer all year at 13¾; and 2,000 Parker, spot at $5.60. Sales spot at Parker, at 85@5.90; 45@5.60; 45@5.75 days at Parker, at 85@5.90; and spot on creek, at $4.85@4.90.

REFINED.

June quoted at 23@25½; July, 25½; July and August, 26; September, 26¾; August, 25½ 26¾. Sales 1,000 each July and August, at 26. The activity from first to last continues to be reported—exporters, generally, for some reason or other, holding off.

OIL RECEIPTS BY A. V. R. R.

Standard Oil Co, 2 works 474, account J Bushnell; Brilliant O W 83, account J Munhall; Riverside 1 W 74, account Hastes & Co; Fairview O W 154, account Duncan & Y; same 462, account Bates & G; Sunbeam O W 80, account W Stewart; Standard O W 80, account G Y; Hutchinson O W 468, account W Stewart; same 222, account Bates & G; Fisher Bro. 160, account R B & C. Total, 2,850.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Halston & W, 319 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K & Co., Phila.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons 150 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

Elkins, B.x Co, 100 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

578 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Standard Oil Co. 465 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Forsyth, 96 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co, Phila.

Lockhart, F & Co., 355 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons 150 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

Elkins, B.x Co, 100 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

578 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Standard Oil Co. 465 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Forsyth, 96 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co, Phila.

Lockhart, F & Co., 355 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F. & Co., 339 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston & Bro., 202 bbls refined oil to Warden F. & Co., Phila.

Livingston & Bro., 202 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Citizens Oil Co., 593 bbls refined to Tack Bros, & Co., Phila.

D. Bly & Co., 291 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Wm. McCully & Co. 801 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

Total, 4,400 bbls.

(By P. & A. Telegraph.)

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 12 M.—Crude 14¼c. Refined: June 25½@25¾c; July 26c; July and August 26¼c.

NEW YORK, June 20, 12:30 P. M.—Market quiet and dull. Crude 14¼@14¾c. Refined nominal at 25½c.

TITUSVILLE, June 19, 9 P. M.—The market opened quiet, without excitement, and remained quiet throughout the day. Spot oil and futures both showed some decline from last quotations. The views of buyers and sellers were wide apart, and but little business was done. From the sales made we quote the following: Crude, spot, 1,000 bbls at 14c; 2,000 bbls over 1,000, regular, at 14.05; 1,000 at 14.85; 1,000 at 14.80; 1,000 at 14.75; 500 bulk at 14.50; 1,000 at 14.25.

OIL CITY, June 20, 11 A. M.—Market weak and declining. Sales on Lower Creek at 84.75@4.80; to 4.80 offered. Oil views about the same. Weather cloudy and warm.

THURSDAY, June 20, 11 A. M.—Market quiet and dull at 84.60.

ROUSEVILLE, June 20, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet and dull at 84.50@4.60 asked.

PLEASANTVILLE, June 20, 11:35 A. M.—Market dull at 84.40.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, June 20, 11:45 A. M.—Offering 24.70; holding at 24.80.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 20, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull.

WHEAT—Early spring dull, closing at $1.26@1.26¼; this afternoon market steady at $1.26¾@1.26¾.

CORN—No 2 moderately active at 33¾@35½c, closing at inside figures; this afternoon market steady at 35¾@35¾c.

OATS—No 2 quiet and ¼c lower, closing at 48¾c.

RYE—No 2 is lower, closing at 72c.

BARLEY—No 2 nominally at 86c.

HIGHWINES—Nominally at 89c.

PORK—Sales of mess at $14 cash and $14.12 July.

BULK MEATS—Quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Active at $4.65.

CATTLE—Less active at $4.75@6.17½.

RECEIPTS—Flour 7,000 bbl.

SHIPMENTS—Flour 6,000 bbl.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; middling upland 20½c. Flour dull and declined; superfine western and State $5.90@5.70; common to good extra $5.80@6.10; good to choice $6.10@6.50; white western extra $6.70@7.10; Ohio extras $6@6.75; St. Louis $6.10@6. Rye flour and cornmeal quiet. Whisky lower at 90c. Wheat dull and drooping; spring $1.48@1.49¾; red and amber $1.58 @1.60¾. Rye, barley and malt quiet. Corn firm; inferior to common western mixed 53@ 54c; good to choice 56@56½c. Oats dull and a shade lower; western and Ohio 60@62c. Hay and hops quiet. Coffee firm: Rio 13@16c. Sugar steady: Cuba 9@10¼c. Molasses dull but unchanged. Rice 9¼ @ 9¾c. Crude petroleum firm at 15c; refined 25½c. Provisions dull and a shade lower. Mess Pork $14.-75@14.87; prime pork $12@13; prime mess, new, $12.50@13.25; June to September $14.50@15.00. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut Meats quiet; hams 10@15c; shoulders 5½@6c. Middles dull; city long clear 7¾@8¾c. Lard dull; prime steam 9¾@10c; kettle dried 10¾c; October 10¾c. Butter dull; western 10@22c; State 20@ 32c. Cheese 10@12c.

Wheat—Flour heavy at $6@6.30 for shipping extras. Wheat dull and drooping; spring $1.48 @1.48½; red and amber $1.57@1.60. Corn dull; prime western mixed 75@75½c. Pork steady. Beef dull at $20@22.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The demand for all staples is quite limited, but prices are very steady nevertheless maintained, with an increased firmness in view of the extreme prices prevalent for woolen and cotton yarns, owing to the advance in raw materials. In Pepperell brown the cottons we have to note a further advance of 40 inch 13½c; R 36 inch 12¾c; O 36 inch 11½c; N 30 inch 10¾c; 7-4 Pepperell wide sheetings are up ¾c, as are the 5-4 up to 12¾c, and all bleached wide goods of the same make are also 2½c higher, and the line is firm in Androscoggin 7-4 and 5-4 wide sheetings; but this advance has not yet extended among the jobbing trade, as goods have not become very popular and are sold close on pr duction. However, there can be no question but the second advance will be fully established; Simpson's prints have been advanced to 10½c; thus notwithstanding apparent slightness in trade, as is usual at this season, it will be seen that all classes of goods are creeping up in price and indications are that the fall trade will open auspiciously, if not actively.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—Cotton steady; middling 20@20½c. Flour dull and drooping; family $6.90@6.80. Wheat panicky and difficult to give accurate quotations; sales of No. 1 red winter at $1.54@1.55. Corn firm at 57@58c. Rye dull and lower at 90@95c. Oats steady at 52@57c. Groceries and oils unchanged. Eggs firm at 16c. Butter scarce and firm as regards choice at 17@22c. Cheese firm; factory 10@ 12½c. Pork dull but held firmly, asking $15.00 @15.25. Lard firm, asking 10c. Bulk meats quiet and weak, with sales of shoulders at 5½c; do sides clear rib 7¾@8¼c; do clear 7¾c. Bacon quiet and weak, with sales of shoulders at 6½c; do sides clear rib offered at 8¾c; do clear at 8¾c; no sales. Hogs dull at $4.00@ 4.40. Cattle active and advanced to $4.50@6.00. Tobacco active and advanced a half dollar. Sales sales of 310 hhds trash at $5.75@6.50; logs $6.25@6.70; leaf $12.25@22.00. Whisky in fair demand but lower, closing at 86c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20.—Flour dull and unchanged; superfine $5.62½; double extra $6; treble extra $6.75@6.75. Corn firmer: mixed and yellow 71@73c; white 75@76c; receipts of corn since the 20th of May, 360,000 bush. Oats easier at 61@62c. Bran firmer at $1.15@1.20. Hay prime $25; choice $28. Pork dull and lower; mess $15.75@16.00. Bacon: shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 9c; clear sides 12c; sugar cured hams 14¾@15¾c. All others unchanged. Sterling 124¾. Sight ¾ premium. Gold 112¾.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 20.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c: No. 2 white Michigan at $1.49; regular do at $1.46; amber Michigan at $1.47. No 1 red at $1.43; No 2 do at $1.41; rejected red at $1.30; amber Indiana, at $1.50. Corn firm, high wheat at 58½c; low do at 57¾c; Michigan at 58c; white at 55c; No 1 at 56¾c; No 2 54¾c. Michigan at 53c. Freights firm, to Buffalo 3½@3¾c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—Tobacco active; sales, 200 hhds: logs $5.25@5.75; low to medium leaf $6.50@12.00. Cotton less firm and unchanged; middling held at 20c. Flour—Demand limited; market firm; extra family $6.75@6.87. Wheat scarce and firm, at $1.45@1.65 for choice from store. Oats quiet and steady, 65c. Rye quiet, $1. Provisions dull, at yesterday's prices. Mess pork in round lots $15.50; small sales on orders $16.00. Whisky quiet, 89c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No 1 red winter $1.44; sales 1 car on at $1.43; No 2 red winter $1.41; closing weak at the inside. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats steady at 58c. Petroleum dull and a shade lower: crude $5.65@5.70; refined 23½@24c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 20.—Cotton dull and declining; low middling 19c; middling 19½; good do 20c. Receipts—Clear sides 9¾c; shoulders 7¾c; hams 12¾c; sugar cured hams 15c packed. Lard 11¾c. Corn 58c. Wheat—Red $1.45@1.50. Choice new white and amber $1.70. Barley 75c. Flour $5.25@5.50.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—Flour dull and drooping; Western family $7.25@7.50. Wheat scarce and firm; Southern Indiana, $1.54@1.60. Corn firm; white Southern 60@62c; yellow 70@73½c. Mess pork quiet; $16.50. Lard 11@11¼c. Whisky steady; 90@89c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 20.—Flour dull and weak. Wheat firm. No 1 at $1.42½; No 2 at $1.27. Oats, No 2 at 48½c. Corn scarce and firm at 53¾c. Rye lower, No 1 at 75c. Barley dull and nominal.

Detroit.

DETROIT, June 20.—Wheat dull and drooping, with extra held at $1.41½; amber do, regular at $1.35. Oats firm at 53@55c. Potatoes scarce and firm at $1.10.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20.—Cotton firm at 20¾c.

CHARLESTON, June 20.—Cotton dull at 20¾c.

GALVESTON, June 20.—Cotton quiet at 19¾c for good ordinary.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. *Through*, 96 pkgs dry goods, Kranz & Co; 7 bxs goods, J A Henshaw; 21 bbls sugar, S H Baird; 2 bxs d g, Carr, McCandless & Co; 5 bxs d g, Harris & Ewing; 6 hhds sugar, Head & M; 10 bbls sug, J H Lippincott; 25 bxs raisins Arbuckles & Co; 2 bxs boots and shoes, Bashfield & Bro; 43 bbls truck, Bruggeman & O'B; 10 kgs spikes, W Cooper & Co; 6 bbls molasses, Dunlevy & Bro; 5 bbls wine, J Dunlop; 83 bbl pork fish, 23 qrs do, S Ewart & Co; 4 coils rope, Fulton, R & Co; 10 bxs sardines, W M Gormly; 2 bxs M d g, Kerr, Pointe & Cain.

Through, 96 pkgs dry goods, Kranz & Co; 7 bbls sug, J Mills & Son; 2 bxs d g, McCandless, J & Co; 10 bxs prunes, J Portenfield & Co; 20 bbls truck, Henry Rea, Jr; 6 crates mdse, Rinehart & S; 20 bbl pork fish, Schmaker & Co; 2 bbls currants, W J Howe & Bro; 25 bbls sugar, S P Shriver & Co; 8 bales oakum, J Sheaf; 10 bbls truck, Vogt, M & Co; 45 bxs tobacco, Woodward & D; 20 boxes clay, Wolf, Howard & Co; 2 qr bbls fish, Watt, Agnew & Co; 1 pkg mdse, N B Waldridge; 1 bale d goods, S Grove & Son; 2 bxs shoes, H Schneider; 1 bx d goods, M Erwin.

PITTSBURGH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, June 20.—2 cars staves, Wm Hastings; 165 sks oats, Hitchcock & McCreary; 30 bxs bitters, C A Stiles & Co; 40 bbls flour, Graham & Co; 1 car ear corn, McHane & Anjer; 130 sakes malt, Spencer, McKay & Co; 1,584 sks wheat, Mellon & Co; 8 bbls flour, Head & Metzgar; 3 do eggs, W H Kirkpatrick; 99 sks oats, Leith & Co; 1 car wheat, Henry Wood; 1 do oats, do rye, Iff; 1 do wheat, McQuiston & Smith; 99 bgs wheat, 49 do oats, W Welsh & Co; 65 sks oats, Robb & Co; 85 do wheat, A Farrer; 1 bbl roofing cement, Wm Burke; 1 car barley, Frauheim & V; 46 sks rags W H Graff & Co; 3 chests tea, Wm Thaw & Co; 1 car bbl pulley, I iron shaft, Jones & Laughlin; 1 car corn, Scott & Gisel; 100 bbls flour, Adams & Co; 90 do do, 200 sks do, Geo Shaffer; 2 bgs feed, Hippley & Beckart; 1636 bdls paper, Frazier & Metzgar; 10 tcs r g hams, F Sellers & Co; 7,500 hoops, S Cargo; 8 bales hay, S R Patterson; 26 sks wheat, J Donaldson; 42 bbls flour, J McGovern.

LEGAL.

ESTATE OF LEONARD S. JOHNS, DECEASED.—Letters of administration on the estate of LEONARD S. JOHNS, late of the Fourth Ward of the City of Pittsburgh, County of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claims or demands against said estate are hereby required to make known the same without delay.

LAURA M. JOHNS,
CLARENCE M. JOHNS,
Administrators.

PITTSBURGH, May 19th, 1871. my22:6w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of JENNIE BANTON, deceased, late of the city of Pittsburgh, County of Allegheny, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claims or demands against said Estate will present them for

WENTWORTH WILSON,
Executor.
136 Wylie street.

my26:6t77

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, sitting in Equity, in partition between E. P. Jones, Esq., Plaintiff, and Wm. A. Rea, Amanda L. Rea, Andrew B. Rea, W. H. Sturgeon and Mary A., his wife, and Samuel Taggart and Sarah J., his wife, Defendants. No. 148, July Term, 1871.

To the above named Wm. A. Rea, Andrew B. Rea, Samuel Taggart and Sarah J., his wife:

You are hereby required to enter an appearance in the Prothonotary's office of said county, in the above entitled case on or before the FOURTH MONDAY (24th) OF JULY, 1871, or the above bill will be taken *pro confesso* and a decree entered against you.

HUGH S. FLEMING, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
June 13th, 1871. je14:td4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Henry L. McVish, late of Kilbuck township, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate will make payment and those having claims or demands against the estate of said deceased, will make known the same to us without delay.

HENRY L. McVISH,
THOMAS T. McVISH,
Administrators.

Hayesville, April 25, 1871. ap26:72w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh having been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Mrs. Martha H. Waters, deceased, late of the City of Pittsburgh, hereby is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same for payment, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to the Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh, No. 83 Fourth avenue.

S. F. VOS BONNIHOFF,
Secretary and Treasurer.

April 24th, 1871. ap26:6m

GLASS, QUEENSWARE &c.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

HENRY HIGBY, ROBT. M. CUST. ALBERT HIGBY.

Higby, Cust & Co.,

Importers, Jobbers and Retail Dealers in

CHINA, QUEENSWARE Glass and Silver Plated Ware.

No. 189 Liberty Street

Near old St. Clair Street. apl

100 bbls. Calcined Plaster, 1,000 bbls. Louisville Cement, for sale by

J. R. CANFIELD,
141 First avenue.
my18

RIVER NEWS.

The river has undergone but little change at this point during the past 24 hours, though the continued heavy showers give rise to hopes that there will soon be water. Very heavy rain yesterday afternoon, and it would appear that there has been some rain recently at the head waters of both the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, though not enough as yet to have any perceptible influence on either one of these streams. It we mistake not the Ohio river was in fair navigable condition later than this last year as well as the year before, and there is no good reason why there should not be water this year. It is not likely, however, that there would be much to do even if there should come water, as business, is usually dull during June and July.

—Copies of the following resolutions, adopted by the supervising inspectors, now in session at Washington, have been sent to surveyors of customs:

WHEREAS, Under the act of Congress, approved Feb. 28, 1871, for the better security of life on board vessels propelled by steam, the board of supervising inspectors are required to prescribe rules and regulations for the government of licensed pilots for such vessels; therefore be it

Resolved, That the pilot rules and regulations of the said board hitherto governing pilots on the lakes and seaboard and upon the western rivers continue to remain in force until the new codes can be prepared and distributed by the further order of the board. And be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby requested to promulgate the foregoing order through the public press immediately.

—We extract the following items from the Sioux City *Journal* of Friday. The river is falling slowly at this point. The Katie P. Kountz is due from Bedford, Pa., the Far West will clear for Grand River on Tuesday next. The steamer Miner is billed to clear for Santee Agency on Saturday. The Montana cleared for Cheyenne last evening with 340 tons freight. The Carrie V. Kountz leaves at noon to-day for Fort Randall, with 300 tons corn and oats. The Andrew Ackley left at daybreak yesterday morning for Cheyenne, carrying 160 tons general and the E. H. Durfee clears to-day for Grand River.

—It is reported that negotiations are pending for a change in the membership of the Senate Republic. Her chimneys are being ornamented with iron leaves 12 feet long—the longest ever placed on a Mississippi river steamer. Since harvest has set in "rousters," or deck hands, have become scarce, and strikes for higher wages are occurring all along the different rivers. This is always the case at this season of the year, when labor is in increased demand.

—Captain Henry Walker, late clerk and part owner of the steamer Mary Houston, died of consumption, at the residence of James G. Harrison, in New Albany, Saturday evening. Captain Walker was well and favorably known by steamboat men in the Louisville and New Orleans trade.

—W. H. Wagner, pilot on the steamer J. G. Carlisle, appeared before the United States Commissioner Halliday, Saturday morning, and had a citation issued requiring the master to show cause why the same should not be attached for wages due him. The case will be tried this week.

—Captain James Paul, late commander of the Pink Varble, has closed negotiations for the purchase of the Mary Miller for the sum of $12,000, $4,000 cash and balance in one year. He intends running her during the low water season between Louisville and Cairo.

—The upper coast packet Marline blew out the head of her boiler on Thursday night, while lying at the wharf at Memphis, at seven o'clock on Saturday morning. She was towed to Memphis yesterday for repairs. No one was hurt.

—It is still doubtful whether Captain Walker will be able to save his ducks, recently sunk at Memphis.

—The James Fleming, with a tow of barges, is laid up at Pomeroy, awaiting water.

—The new wharf boat at Shawneetown was opened with a grand ball Friday night.

—The John A. Wood goes on the ways at Paducah for repairs.

—The Virginia is laid up at Portland.

INSURANCE.

Removal Notice.

THE OFFICES OF THE

PITTSBURGH GENERAL

INSURANCE AGENCY,

(Established 1850.)

CAPITAL REPRESENTED, $40,000,000.

S. S. CARRIER, Agent and Manager.

Formerly A. A. Carrier and Bro.

Representing the following Companies, will be removed on and after the 20th inst. to

No. 63 to 59 Fourth Avenue,

Rooms lately occupied by the Union National Bank,

Adjoining the Western Savings Bank.

(BELL'S BUILDING.)

		ASSETS.
Connecticut Mutual Life, Hartford		$32,000,000
Ætna	Fire	6,000,000
Hartford	"	630,000
Conn.	"	430,000
Ætna	" N. Y.	500,000
Albany City	"	400,000
Home	" Columbus, O.	630,000
Alps	" Erie, Pa.	250,000

Life, Fire and Inland Navigation and Transportation Risks taken at the LOWEST RATES consistent with prudent management, and all losses PROMPTLY SETTLED and PAID at this Agency.

GEORGE S. SWARTZ,

SPECIAL AGENT AND SURVEYOR.

jun2:6

CASH INSURANCE COMPANY,

Phelan's Building,

NO. 72 FIFTH AVENUE, SECOND FLOOR PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL ALL PAID UP

DIRECTORS		
N. J. Bigley,	John Flora,	Capt. M. Bailey
Jas. Phillips,	Robert H. Lowman,	Jas. Lockhart,
Wm. Wade,	S. Mackenzie,	Jas. M. Bailey.
Thomas Smith,	Col. Wm. Semple,	

ROBERT H. KING, President.
JOHN FLORA, Vice President
JOS. T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
CAPT. M. M. KENNEDY, Ag

...NEWS.

...Notice.

...ER in the First and portions of the second W... ard, Allegheny, formerly delivered by Mr. Y... awkins, will again be served to our reade...rs by that gentleman. If any of our sub...scribers should fail to get their papers this morning, word left at our counting room will secure its prompt delivery at once.

Persons leaving the city for summer resorts can have the Daily GAZETTE mailed to them by leaving their addresses at our counting room.

Wanted—A Canvasser—A *reliable, experienced* Canvasser can obtain permanent employment in this city, at a good salary, by applying to Croft & Phillips, opposite P. O.

Election.—At a regular meeting of the O. B. Doud Dramatic Association, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, A. Z. Connelly; Secretary, H. M. Kennedy; Treasurer, J. A. Callwell; Stage Manager, T. J. Rourke; *Prompter*, Will Connelly.

The alarm of fire last night about half past nine o'clock, from Box 67, corner of thirty-two and Penn street, was occasioned by the burning of an oil shed at the works of Reese, Graff and Dull. The damage was slight, the fire being extinguished without the aid of the department.

Accident at Bellevue.—On Friday evening a little boy, son of Geo. Willers, Esq., of Allegheny city, while on a visit to his uncle at Bellevue, received a severe injury to his left shoulder with a toy the which was in the hands of his nephew. They had been playing in the yard when the accident happened. Dr. E. N. Riggs was summoned and rendered the necessary aid.

Cole's Cement Roofing.—The best and cheapest roofing now in use is Cole's cement roofing, manufactured by the Enterprise Roofing Company, at 67 Liberty street. It is fire-proof as well as waterproof and will be warranted to be satisfactory. The Enterprise roofs are replaced with this excellent roofing much cheaper than with shingles. Call and examine. tf

Stock Sale.—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer, at his stock salerooms, 84 Smithfield street:

Citizens' National Bank	$50 75
Citizens' National Bank	79 50
Third National Bank	137 75
Manchester Savings Bank	54 75
Citizens' Passenger Railway	136 00
Allegheny Suspension Bridge	59 50
Pittsburgh Gas Company	85 00

Letters Held for Postage.

Boggs, Rev. James, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c.
Bruer, Nizal, Sculp Levil, Pa., 3c.
Denis, Frank, Sharon, Pa., 3c.
Foster, Mary Ann, Cambridge, Pa., 3c.
Grant, Mrs. R. J., San Fernando., 4c.
Gallaher, George, and Brother, 3c.
Hillegas, H. D. Williamsport, Pa., 3c.
Kilgore, Miss Anna R., Greensburg, Pa., 3c.
Krouse, Robert, Canada, 3c.
Long, Helen, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c.
Long, Oswald, Laubakville, Pa., 3c.
Lewis, Anna, Smithfield, 3c.
Magan, L. C. Meadville, Pa., 3c.
Myers, Dr. W. W. Lightner, Penn., 3c.
Payton, Harry, Wellsville, O., 3c.
Woodburn, R. H. Franklin, Pa., 3c.
Weaver, Albert, Venango, Penn., 3c.
Zare, August, James Creek, Pa., 3c.

The Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh affords every facility necessary for the safe keeping of bonds, certificates of stock, insurance policies, deeds, mortgages, notes, etc. Also receives plate, jewelry, silverware, gold, bonds, gold, gold bullion and issues certificates of guarantee therefor.

Under the charter the company can act as administrator, executor, guardian, trustee, or agent for individuals, States, estates, corporations, etc.

Safes of all sizes can be likewise rented in the burglar-proof vault of the company.

Persons going to Europe or expecting to be absent for any length of time, will find the Safe Deposit Company a reliable agent for the collection of rents, div'dends, coupons, etc., which will be transmitted to any place desired, and also a safe depository for plate, silverware, etc. Office and building No. 81 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
HENRY LLOYD, Vice President.
S. F. VON BONHORST, Treasurer and Secretary.

Suicide at Oakland.

The Coroner yesterday afternoon held an inquest on the body of an unknown man who committed suicide at Oakland, by drowning. The unfortunate man precipitated himself by jumping into a pool or small lake, known as Zug's pond. There were some papers upon his person, but these were so much soaked and defaced that it was impossible to make them out; it is thought however when they become dry, they may be legible to the naked eye.

The jury returned a verdict of death by suicide, and recommended that Mr. Zug put a fence about his pond for public safety.

Obituary.

The announcement of the death of Mr. J. C. J. Logan, of the firm of Gray & Logan, Merchant tailors, will cause much sorrow in this community, where he was well known and so highly esteemed. The deceased was born in this city. Some years ago he entered into business in the firm mentioned and was remarkably prosperous and successful. He was courteous and pleasing in his manners, kind-hearted, good and true in his life. His decease was inflammation of the lungs, superinduced by a hemorrhage with which he was afflicted some five weeks ago. He was but twenty-seven years of age. Due notice of his funeral will be hereafter given.

The Papal Celebration.

This being the 25th anniversary of the coronation of Pope Pius Nono, the Catholics will celebrate it with appropriate religious and civic exercises. At eight o'clock solemn High Mass will be held in the Cathedral, at which all the religious and benevolent societies of the city will assemble in present in regalia. This evening there will be held Vespers and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. To-morrow in the same way will be carried to-night. At St. Philomenas German Church fire works will be sent off to-night from the front steps, and a band of music will be in attendance. At all the other churches of the Roman Catholic denomination celebrations will be held.

Street Cars Obstructed.

Shortly after the heavy rain yesterday afternoon there was a mighty rush of waters from the hill, in the vicinity of Baily's coal works, South Pittsburgh. For a few minutes the street near the Railroad Station was entirely inundated, and as a result was that the tracks of the Pittsburgh & Birmingham Passenger Railway at the point indicated were covered with sand and mud to the depth of fifteen inches. It required some three hours of hard work by a large force of laborers to render the railway passable, during which time there was of course a total suspension of travel on that route. At six o'clock last evening the obstruction had been removed, and the cars were making their regular trips.

New Daily Paper.

Mr. J. Palmer, of Steubenville, Ohio, a gentleman of large business enterprise and in every way thoroughly qualified for the enterprise, is about to commence the publication in the city named of a morning daily newspaper which will be devoted to the interests of the Republican party. Ample enough subscribers have been obtained to insure from the outset the success of the paper. Certainly Mr. Stubenville should and will heartily encourage and substantial support to a journal that will daily labor to advance their interests and the general welfare and prosperity of their city. We wish Mr. Palmer all the success his energy warrants and hope soon to welcome his paper to our sanctum. Advertisers should be in at the commencement for new papers are read all over.

Killed on the Road.

Mr. Thomas Wilson, an old gentleman living in Washington county, was killed at McDonald station on the Pan Handle railroad on Monday afternoon. He had been to the station with a wagon and team and returning home, when he attempted to cross the track. Just then the locomotive of the No. 2 Express whistled, but he failed to hear or heed it, and in a moment was struck, swept swiftly round the curve at that point. The horses were struck and killed and the wagon demolished. The body fell upon the cowcatcher and was then thrown to the ground between the track and platform. When picked up it was found that his head had been crushed in so that the brains protruded.

Justice Moorhead of McDonald station, held an inquest when a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered, the jury exonerating the employees from blame.

Deceased was about sixty-three years of age, had a family of seven children, five of whom are married. He was one of the most widely known and respected citizens of Washington county, and his tragic death is a source of grief to many friends.

Sabbath School Anniversary.

The Sabbath school of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church held their anniversary meeting in the church last evening. The church was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and appropriate mottoes were suspended from the arch which spanned the platform in front of the pulpit and also on the walls. A little girl, Miss Belle Nelson, to illustrate one of the speeches, commanded universal admiration.

Mr. H. B. McClelland, Superintendent of the School, presided. After singing and prayer a number of little boys and girls recited in good style certain portions of Scripture.

Rev. S. B. Reed delivered a very excellent address on "Samson's Riddle." Rev. James Y. Boice, of Cincinnati, made an appropriate address on the "Unity of Believers," and the Pastor of the Church made a few remarks on "Little foxes and how to catch them."

The church was well filled, and every one seemed delighted with the entire proceedings. The children acquitted themselves very creditably, and the choir sang in splendid style. The anniversary was one of the most successful that has ever been held in the church. The Superintendent and Pastor are to be congratulated upon the satisfaction with the large attendance of both parents and children, and felt greatly encouraged in consequence.

The Gross Zouaves.

Last evening Dr. A. H. Gross handsomely entertained a committee who waited upon him at his residence in Friendship Grove, to notify him of the complete organization of the Gross Zouaves. The genial Doctor thanked the committee in earnest terms, for the honor conferred upon him by the company, in adopting his name on their own motion. He complimented the delegation on their fine appearance, and hoped the company might ever sustain high reputation. An elegant collation was then partaken of, after which the evening was pleasantly spent in the parlor, instrumental and vocal music were afforded by the accomplished Mrs. Gross, and talented daughter, after which the delegation returned to the city.

The Gross Zouaves is made up with many of our best young citizens, nearly all of whom have seen service, and will make a creditable addition to the swelling ranks of the National Guard. They have adopted a beautiful and novel uniform, which is regarded as the very handsomest yet shown in the city. The following gentlemen have been elected as officers: Captain, R. J. McGowan; First Lieutenant, J. E. Lowe; Second Lieutenant, John Tennant, J. E. Lowe; Second Lieutenant, F. Eagan. Under their drill and management, the Gross Zouaves will rapidly march into front rank among the military of the State.

HEADING HOMEWARDS.

Cumberland Left Behind—On the Road Again —A Morning Ride—Notes and Notions by the Way—Dale City and its Attractions—A Jovial Landlord and Inquisitive Strangers.

It was near the "witching hour" when my wanderings about Cumberland ceased and I drew up to the hotel again; leaning against the counter in the bar-room—under the dim gaslight, and with the nasal melody from several wearied gentlemen who picturesquely reclined in arm chairs falling upon my auricles—I indited an epistle for home; when completed, it was with sundry explicit cautions, handed over to the tender care of the hotel clerk, who faithfully promised to have it sent by the *morning* mail. I had forgotten that no mail line had yet been established over the "new road." That letter meandered with the stage coach through some of the most beautiful scenery of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and is before me now, hidden, it seems, with the spicy aroma of the mountains. I had the pleasure of receiving it myself several days after arrival at home, and do not desire any better comment on the superiority of railroad lines over other means of transportation.

I had instructed the youth at the desk, further, that I desired to shake the dust off Cumberland from my feet the next morning and was desiring of making the early train. He received the instructions contemptuously, and placed the usual cabalistic mark on the register while I disappeared to my little eight by ten apartment in the third story, and was soon in the land of nod.

Time—ten minutes—was one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams.

Time—ten minutes had hardly passed, when I became dimly conscious of

A tapping
As of some one gently rapping, rapping at my chamber door.

The gentleness gradually gave way to fierceness and the tapping ended in a sound more like a revielle. A voice accompanied it, and called "come." "Ah," thought I my innocent youth. If I did "come" with my present feelings, there would be mourning among several widowed relatives." Happily however the vengeful feelings passed away and I responded in the bar-room with a sleepy, dismal, and dreary voice filled with tired and sleepy and cross travelers for whom I at once felt a genuine sympathy. The train time by the Baltimore and Ohio road was 3:15, but the clerk, in answer to inquiries, roused himself sufficiently to reply that an accommodation for Baltimore and Ohio road would cause a delay of about an hour.

"There is no thorn without its rose" (that's not a literal quotation) and after I had paced up and down the platform for perhaps half an hour, my serenity was restored and I began philosophically to accept the situation.

The sun had not risen but the light from the lamps cast a sort of wierd shade over the platform and the mountains were well taken up with the yawning, half-awakened, travelers, waiting and wishing and looking for the train, and bathing in the cool morning exercises. Two of them especially attracted my attention. The one was a burly, good-natured fellow who had been exceedingly fretful; with tread not unlike an infant elephant, he paced backward and forward, looking up the road and down the road, and up to the hill as though expecting the locomotive to appear from any direction; grumbling and muttering all the while he seemed to say, "I'm tired of this thing I am; what's the use of running a road if you can't go? Once they'll have a smashup, now they will; they're buffers' until as though mind and body had been undergoing a process of vulcanization; into a friendly arm chair which some one had brought out of the hotel; the furniture creaked and groaned as the form held its own and he thereafter held his peace.

A little woman, with two small children and two immense bundles in her hands and bundles and smaller articles too numerous to mention, was all animation, and nearly destroyed the equanimity of the fretful one by her admonitions to "get them things on sure."

"Yis mum" "all right mum," responded the fat, removing his pipe and answering for the forty-ninth time.

"When'll the train come."

"Be since many a one time plenty mum."

And then the little woman wofully perplexed would start into the hotel,—stop and run back—count the "things" count the children; grasp each by the right hand and start back into the hotel stopping on the way to inquire of a benevolent looking gentleman what time the train would start, and disappearing, just as the countenances of both the fellow travelers were irradiated with smiles.

Suddenly a distant shriek which seemed to reverberate and prolong itself among the mountains announced the coming of that we had all been anxious for, and there was a bustle and excitement as the one passed through and our train which had been waiting on a siding, drew up to the platform.

In a moments' time the last of the spires of Cumberland, I left the city with pleasant memories of its people and the most favorable impressions for its future.

It was now nearly half-past four o'clock; the sun was shining brightly, the air was cool and bracing as a cream of tartar powder, and filled with the fragrance of flowers. Ours was the "Express" and as we had lost over an hour in waiting for connections to commence, delays. I should have stopped at some of the wayside stations but time pressed. It would have been very interesting, for instance, about Mount Savage junction, but a short distance outside of Cumberland, at which a coal road connects, one comes to the coal fields of the Cumberland region. Cook's Mills, the next station west, contains a few houses, and is principally settled by Germans. Bridgeport, the third, is not a large place yet, but can hardly fail to be of consequence in the future. It contains a couple of stores, houses, and is a telegraph station. From it a road is to be built, Meadford, through one of the finest mineral and agricultural regions in Pennsylvania, Fairhope as the name implies, has a pretty location and seems prosperity. Southampton is a telegraph station, with a large saw mill, a number of houses and, indications of coal in the vicinity. Johnstown is a stopping place, whose half a hundred inhabitants think it will be something yet.

The lamps were lighted, and from the preparations made, I knew we are coming to "Sand Patch." Just a short distance east of the tunnel there is a pretty little but short piece of trestle work, over which the train moves slowly. They call it "Seward's Fill" on account of its height, I better. The Company seem to appreciate this, for they have men working at the place all the time, and already about half of what was the "Fill" has been graded up even with the rails.

"Sand Patch" tunnel, again in view, induces me to go out to the front platform while we rumble under the arch and out into the open air again, the escaping steam from the locomotive completely concealing by a white cloud the western terminus of the tunnel.

Four miles further and we halt at Meyers' Mills which I learn by the train standing on the roadside and watching until it is out of sight, and then turning to pursue my investigations of the town.

It lay about a quarter of a mile back to the north from the train, the land descending in the shape of a quiet, peaceful village, and I was not long in passing down the roadway, to make its acquaintance.

There was the "main" street down which I sauntered, and the one principal hotel, a cozy looking affair, and the Railroad Station were entirely inundated, and as a result was that the tracks of the Pittsburgh & Birmingham Passenger Railway at the point indicated were covered with sand and mud to the depth of fifteen inches. It required some three hours of hard work by a large force of laborers to render the railway passable, during which time there was of course a total suspension of travel on that route. At six o'clock last evening the obstruction had been removed, and the cars were making their regular trips.

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They have in addition to the school house a fine town hall—which not many rural towns can boast of. This is the place of public resort for town meetings, and when not so occupied, is, at stated intervals, put to good use as an headquarters for the "Good Templars," of which there is an organization, managed by Dr. Hicks and Mr. Walter Kountz, and numbering about sixty members; some of the town-people are *not* members as I preceived from their actions at the hotel bar.

The houses are for the most part frame, but there are a few good brick residences and others are in process of erection. The place is considered the great rival of Somerset, which is the county seat, and the people talk as though determined to take the lead. They are, as a general rule, well situated in a pecuniary way and have the ability, if they so desire, to make Dale City a leading place in that section of the country.

It is generally considered the best portion of Somerset county, and is in the centre of an agricultural and mineral region of unsurpassed capacities. All kinds of produce, grain, &c., are to be had in the neighborhood in almost exhaustless supply. They claim the championship on butter-making and issue the challenge to all comers.

While there is wealth on the surface there are also riches under it. The coal formation is over four thousands of acres, a part of which will be developed by the new road. Then too there is iron ore and limestone—a twenty foot vein of the latter. I was told, which needs but a little development to yield an ample return to the capitalist.

The last, though perhaps not least, attraction of Meyer's—"Dale City" is the healthfulness of the locality. It's true I saw four physicians' shingles out, but the appearance of the people gave me every evidence that drugs are a drug in the market there. I don't propose to explain how the physicians manage to exist; perhaps they are supported by the people for form's sake; what is a town without a doctor?

The postoffice is in charge of Dr. W. C. Hicks, a pleasant gentleman, who seems to be well deserving of the good words everywhere spoken of him.

I improved the time while in Dale City to such advantage that my tour of observation and inspection was over sometime before I had anticipated, and then wishing to "push ahead," I left its rural precincts and started out for a pedestrian excursion over the road.

H.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

QUARTER SESSIONS—JUDGE STOWE.

The jury, in the case of J. J. Young, indicted for assault and battery with attempt to commit a rape, returned a verdict of not guilty, and directed that the county pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. A. W. Holthouse; indictment, assault and battery; James Doris, prosecutor; and Commonwealth vs. James Doris, Michael McCallighan, P. Tracy and John Brown; assault and battery. These were cross suits, and were tried before the same jury. In the case against Holthouse, ia verdict of not guilty, and prosecutor to pay the costs was returned. In the other case the jury found Doris and McCallighan guilty in manner and form as indicted, Tracy and Brown found not guilty.

Lewis Meyer was placed on trial for the larceny of a silver watch, the property of Godfrey Beidel, the policeman who made the arrest testified that the prisoner handed him the watch after he had taken him in custody, and admitted that he stole it from Beidel. There were no witnesses for the defence. The jury, after being out some time, notified the Court that they were unable to agree upon a verdict. It was a repetition of the old story of "the eleven stubborn men." The Court caused the jury to be marched down, when they were interrogated as to where the "hitch" was. The foreman replied that all were agreed as to the guilt of the prisoner, but that one of the twelve contended for a recommendation to mercy. It was urged by counsel that such a clause in a verdict did not amount to anything, as the court would not respect it. The jury was then charged that a recommendation to mercy should be respected except where the court had a knowledge of facts concerning the character of the prisoner that the jury did not possess. The prisoner in this case was a proper subject for leniency, and the recommendation of the jury would be duly respected. A verdict of guilty was then rendered, and the prisoner was sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment in the work house.

Mrs. Eliza Fisher of South Pittsburgh, was arraigned on an information charging her with, without license, Edward Eitonhead being the prosecuter. It appeared from the testimony that defendant did not sell liquor at the time alleged by the prosecution. The jury found that the defendant was not guilty, and that the prosecutor should pay the costs.

Eliza Fisher was again arraigned for trial, this time for selling liquor to a minor. It was pretty clearly established by the testimony that she was "put up to job," and that the minor was furnished with nothing stronger than root beer. Jury out.

NOTICE TO CONSTABLES.

The constables of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth and Twenty-third wards, Pittsburgh, will appear before the Grand Jury on their return on the second day of June 21st, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The other constables will be notified on Thursday morning.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

Com. vs. John Miller.
Com. vs. Charles Hyne.
Com. vs. Andrew Whalen.
Com. vs. Thomas Burnell.
Com. vs. Johnston Anderson.
Com. vs. W. H. Williams.
Com. vs. James Shoulter.
Com. vs. George Drake.
Com. vs. John Graff.
Com. vs. Mat Conway, et al.
Com. vs. Nicholas Mangold.
Com. vs. Henry Wise, et al.
Com. vs. Pat Cain.
Com. vs. Wm. Reed.
Com. vs. Wm. Pane, et al.
Com. vs. Matthew Stewart.
Com. vs. Ernest Myer.
Com. vs. Margaret Gracey.
Com. vs. Thomas Moreland.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

The attention of this Court is still occupied with the argument list.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Mind in the Arena—Philomathean Versus Irving—The Contest Decided—The Palm of Victory—A Close and Exciting Contest.

The Seventh Annual Contest between the Irving and Philomathean Societies of the Western University of Pennsylvania was held at Library Hall last evening. As is usual, the audience was large and intelligent, being principally composed of the elite of the city.

Toerges' famous string band was in attendance and discoursed sweet music at intervals.

Mr. T. B. Gallagher, on the part of the session with grace and dignity. The opening prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Coleman of the Second Presbyterian Church. At its close the chairman announced the first performances to be select orations. Mr. William Thaw represented the Irving, and Mr. J. Monnigle the Philo. The performances of both were excellent, and conferred great honor on themselves and the society they represented. The "Eagle and the Vulture" was the piece chosen by Mr. Thaw for declamation and Mr. McConaghie chose "The Indian Bonds."

Next in order came the essays. J. R. Reed represented the Irving, and chose as his subject "The Elements of Success." Mr. Reed presents a fine appearance on the platform, and his voice and manner are pleasant. His essay was well written, and was delivered in a very than depth and research. He received throughout the undivided attention of the large audience.

Mr. D. W. Jones, on behalf of the Philo, discussed "Oratorical Excellence." His essay was well and thoughtfully written and displayed extensive reading.

Then followed the original orations. F. A. Barr, of the Philo, took as his theme "Genius and Geniuses," and proved *ad demonstrandum* that dull boys make brilliant men, in a great majority of instances.

Mr. K. T. Friend came to the aid of the Irving, and discoursed on "Mind in the Arena."

But the last and crowning performance of the evening was the debate on the question "Is our country in more danger from internal factions than external foes?" Mr. Silas Newton Patterson contended for the affirmative on behalf of the Philo, and Mr. John M. Duff ably represented the Irving in the discussion of the negative.

At the conclusion of the debate the judges, Messrs. Swartzelder, Kirk and Wilson, retired, and after a brief consultation, rendered the following decision: Select Oration—A. McConaghie, Philo; Essay—J. R. Reed, Irving; Original Oration—K. T. Friend, Irving; Debate—J. N. Patterson, Philo.

It will be seen by the above decision that the Irving Society won the victory. The Philo was not disheartened, however, defeated. The contest throughout was quite exciting and close, the Irving carrying off the honors only by one point.

THE TALE OF A COW.

She is Claimed by More Owners Than One—The Lively Wisdom of the Law Invoked to Decide the Rightful Owner.

The following are the particulars of a case that has been occupying the attention of Alderman Donaldson for some time. It seems that a man in the market, named Garber, sold a cow on last Saturday week to Wm. Wilson. Wilson was driving the cow to his home, and when she sheared off into an alley and broke directly for the stable of Mrs. Kerr. The cow was immediately claimed by Mrs. Kerr as one which had been stolen from her some time since and she refused to allow her to be taken from the stable. Wilson immediately entered suit against Mrs. Kerr for the recovery of the cow, and a hearing was had in which she proved by a number of witnesses that the cow belonged to her. He then made information against Garber, who was arrested, and in turn charged Wilson with the purchase of cows from whom he had purchased the animal, named Jenise and Kummer, with having stolen them. Warrants were issued for both and they were arrested, and on a commitment lodged in jail, where they remained until yesterday morning, when Constable Charles Wantran, against whom they complained, was arrested and admitted that he had sold the cow to Wilson and had been set free on bail.

Wantran asserts that he raised the cow from calf-hood to maturity, and that he is able to prove it. He was admitted to bail and the case was sent up to Court.

Lieutenant Henry W. Torbett,

whose death at Freeport, Pennsylvania, was announced a few days ago, was well known to many of our readers. His memory is especially dear to the surviving soldiers of the

78th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

He entered that regiment as Second Lieutenant of Company F at its organization in 1861, and served with it in the Southwest successively under Generals Sherman, Buell, Rosecrans, Thomas and Grant, and bore his part bravely in many of the hard fought battles which make the name historic.

During the greater part of the war he was the Acting Adjutant of the regiment, and in 1864 was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, which rank he bore at muster out in 1865.

Soon after his return home from the war, what is now the city was known as several distinct boroughs, but an act of the Legislature passed, consolidating them. Torbett was one who failed to see the benefits of this concentration and hence about one hundred of the people living in the Borough of Meyers where the mill is located refused to "jine in." They sent to him in memorial to said and the question is how shall the terms be arranged. Being a stranger in those parts I kept aloof from the dispute.

No well regulated town is without a municipal organization, and this one is provided with its regular quota of officers. Burgess Frank Ennis, Town Clerk, Dr. W. C. Hicks and half a dozen councilmen. I heard no grumbling of "rings," &c., and suppose everything is lovely there.

I observed a fine brick building in one part of the town, and on inquiry learned that it was the public school house, which is kept open eight months in the year. Then there is a Normal school two months more. The towns-people seem to take great pride in this school. It is the best school building in the county of Somerset, and, from what I could learn, as a place of instruction, would do no discredit to the city.

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S. HAMILTON & CO.,
51 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BREVITIES.

RIVERS rising.

COUNCILS meet on Monday.

MUDDY STREETS yesterday.

REFRESHING—yesterday's rain.

FRUITS abundant in the markets.

COMMISSIONERS' MATINEE Friday.

NEW street sweeping machine not tried last night.

WEEK after next is Dividend week with our Banks.

"LONDON ASSURANCE" at the Opera House to-night.

VERY few persons have left the city for watering places as yet.

THE CITY was never healthier at this time of the year than it is now.

NEW DRINKING FOUNTAIN in Allegheny to be opened in a few days.

COL. PHILLIPS owns over $1,000,000 worth of real estate in this city.

MONEY is plenty, good mortgages can be negotiated at 8 and 9 per cent.

A REPUBLICAN evening paper is being talked of by some of the politicians.

ELECTION for Burgess in East Birmingham next Friday, vice Junkin Jones, resigned.

SEVERAL of our prominent citizens and politicians dined with Dr. Gross last evening.

GEORGE B. HILL is one of the most successful, as well as obliging, stock brokers in the city.

THE stock of the new Birmingham Insurance Company, $300,000, was all taken in an hour.

TO-MORROW night the exercises of the graduating class of the Female college will take place.

REV. W. W. KNOX has already established a large and flourishing Mission School in the 11th Ward.

THE FATAL ALARM was sounded last night about eleven o'clock from box 21, Allegheny Engine-house.

THE Small Pox, has almost disappeared. The Health Physicians report that they have very few cases.

FIRE crackers have made their appearance on the street. Look out for broken limbs and scorched fingers.

THE P. & C. Railroad Company have broke ground for their new passenger depot at the foot of Smithfield street.

COUNTERFEITERS dread Swoope. With him to prosecute, and Judge McCandless to sentence, they have a hard road to travel.

THE Hoge old Methodist graveyard property was sold yesterday to Mr. Alexander Moore. The price paid was twenty thousand dollars.

S. N. HOLMES, Esq., of Syracuse, N. Y., author and poet, whose humorous sketches of the oil regions are so familiar, is in the city.

COL. EBERTT, chairman of the State Central Committee, left for Altoona last evening. A meeting of the Committee takes place to-day.

THE firm of Lippincott & Bakewell will pay fifty per cent. of their liabilities on July first. They expect to pay their entire indebtedness before January next.

Two freight trains on the Connellsville Road collided, near West Newton, yesterday morning. Nobody hurt. Several hours were required to clear the track.

THE Messrs. Floyds, of the American Bank are among the most successful Bank officers in the city. Being courteous and obliging, they have many friends.

REV. DR. DASHELL last evening delivered the annual address to the students, in the chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College, before a large and select audience.

IT is now proposed to connect our banking houses with the Police Office and Police Telegraph, to give warning to the police, without disturbing for the time being the thieves.

THERE will be a grand display of fireworks this evening at St. Philomena's church, Tenth ward, in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reign of Pius IX. The Germania Band will furnish music for the occasion.

TREASURER CONKLIN, of the Opera House, had to call on assistance to walk on the demand for tickets yesterday. Those contemplating seeing Miss Jane Coombs and troupe should secure their seats at once before it is too late.

TO-MORROW the second annual picnic of Company "A," Washington Infantry, will be held at McFarland's Grove. The arrangements have been made on the most liberal scale and a pleasant time may be anticipated by all who attend.

THERE are a class of persons who visit our places of amusement, who neither themselves appreciate the performances nor allow others to hear them with any degree of satisfaction. We would like to see a few of these occasionally led to the lock up authorities.

THE Park Commission propose to make a raid on the "dorgs." The Park Police are now to indiscriminately slaughter all dogs found within the enclosure. This action has been rendered necessary by the antipathy which the canines seem to have for the shrubbery in the Park.

A COUPLE OF "kids," aged respectively 7 and 5 years, got away from their parents yesterday, and were found by a policeman on the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street. They were put under Capt. Orton's care and in a short time claimed and taken away by their parents.

THE Mayor has announced his intention to issue a proclamation to the effect that the ordinance prohibiting the sale of fire-works, firecrackers and other Fourth of July affections will be strictly enforced. The police will see that this salutary ordinance will follow one of similar import from Fire Marshal Butler.

BEECH alley, which runs parallel with Fifth avenue, from Grant to Ferry street, has been curbed, and now presents as fine an appearance as any street in the city. It is a good and honest job, and reflects much credit upon the credit to the contractor, Mr. F. Donnelly, who always does his work well and conscientiously.

THE office of David Reed, Esq., was visited yesterday by a swarm of *The Paper* creditors. Mr. D. Reed, Jr., was appointed to distribute among the creditors the proceeds of the sale of that concern. The interested parties were unable to get the intelligence that the Auditor was not ready to distribute.

THE fourth of July is approaching, indeed, almost at the door, and our people only know of it thus far by the announcement in the almanac. What are we going to do about it proper? Something must be done, and it somebody move in the matter and make arrangements for having a good old-fashioned celebration of the country's independence? We long for some of the "spread eagle."

THE alarm in Allegheny yesterday morning was occasioned by some rubbish taking fire in a frame stable yard, in Butcher's Run, which was extinguished by water thrown from a hose. Subsequently the alarm was sent in by a boy who did not understand the boxes, and great confusion was occasioned thereby in the Department, only one steamer and a hose carriage reaching the proper place.

MR. OLIVER T. BENNETT, lately a member of the press of this city, is now in Philadelphia, where, we learn, he has taken his theme "Genius and Geniuses," and proved *ad demonstrandum* that dull boys make brilliant men, in a great majority of instances.

MR. K. T. Friend came to the aid of the Irving, and discoursed on "Mind in the Arena."

But the last and crowning performance of the evening was the debate on the question "Is our country in more danger from internal factions than external foes?" Mr. Silas Newton Patterson contended for the affirmative on behalf of the Philo, and Mr. John M. Duff ably represented the Irving in the discussion of the negative.

At the conclusion of the debate the judges, Messrs. Swartzelder, Kirk and Wilson, retired, and after a brief consultation, rendered the following decision: Select Oration—A. McConaghie, Philo; Essay—J. R. Reed, Irving; Original Oration—K. T. Friend, Irving; Debate—J. N. Patterson, Philo.

It will be seen by the above decision that the Irving Society won the victory. The Philo was not disheartened, however, defeated. The contest throughout was quite exciting and close, the Irving carrying off the honors only by one point.

THE TALE OF A COW.

She is Claimed by More Owners Than One—The Lively Wisdom of the Law Invoked to Decide the Rightful Owner.

The following are the particulars of a case that has been occupying the attention of Alderman Donaldson for some time. It seems that a man in the market, named Garber, sold a cow on last Saturday week to Wm. Wilson. Wilson was driving the cow to his home, and when she sheared off into an alley and broke directly for the stable of Mrs. Kerr. The cow was immediately claimed by Mrs. Kerr as one which had been stolen from her some time since and she refused to allow her to be taken from the stable. Wilson immediately entered suit against Mrs. Kerr for the recovery of the cow, and a hearing was had in which she proved by a number of witnesses that the cow belonged to her. He then made information against Garber, who was arrested, and in turn charged Wilson with the purchase of cows from whom he had purchased the animal, named Jenise and Kummer, with having stolen them. Warrants were issued for both and they were arrested, and on a commitment lodged in jail, where they remained until yesterday morning, when Constable Charles Wantran, against whom they complained, was arrested and admitted that he had sold the cow to Wilson and had been set free on bail.

Wantran asserts that he raised the cow from calf-hood to maturity, and that he is able to prove it. He was admitted to bail and the case was sent up to Court.

Lieutenant Henry W. Torbett,

whose death at Freeport, Pennsylvania, was announced a few days ago, was well known to many of our readers. His memory is especially dear to the surviving soldiers of the

78th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

He entered that regiment as Second Lieutenant of Company F at its organization in 1861, and served with it in the Southwest successively under Generals Sherman, Buell, Rosecrans, Thomas and Grant, and bore his part bravely in many of the hard fought battles which make the name historic.

During the greater part of the war he was the Acting Adjutant of the regiment, and in 1864 was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, which rank he bore at muster out in 1865.

Soon after his return home from the war, what is now the city was known as several distinct boroughs, but an act of the Legislature was passed, consolidating them. Torbett was one who failed to see the benefits of this concentration and hence about one hundred of the people living in the Borough of Meyers where the mill is located refused to "jine in." They sent to him in memorial to said and the question is how shall the terms be arranged. Being a stranger in those parts I kept aloof from the dispute.

No well regulated town is without a municipal organization, and this one is provided with its regular quota of officers. Burgess Frank Ennis, Town Clerk, Dr. W. C. Hicks and half a dozen councilmen. I heard no grumbling of "rings," &c., and suppose everything is lovely there.

I observed a fine brick building in one part of the town, and on inquiry learned that it was the public school house, which is kept open eight months in the year. Then there is a Normal school two months more. The towns-people seem to take great pride in this school. It is the best school building in the county of Somerset, and, from what I could learn, as a place of instruction, would do no discredit to the city.

They have in addition to the school house a fine town hall—which not many rural towns can boast of. This is the place of public resort for town meetings, and when not so occupied, is, at stated intervals, put to good use as an headquarters for the "Good Templars," of which there is an organization, managed by Dr. Hicks and Mr. Walter Kountz, and numbering about sixty members; some of the town-people are *not* members as I preceived from their actions at the hotel bar.

The houses are for the most part frame, but there are a few good brick residences and others are in process of erection. The place is considered the great rival of Somerset, which is the county seat, and the people talk as though determined to take the lead. They are, as a general rule, well situated in a pecuniary way and have the ability, if they so desire, to make Dale City a leading place in that section of the country.

It is generally considered the best portion of Somerset county, and is in the centre of an agricultural and mineral region of unsur-

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VALLEY SCHOOL.

Exhibition and Examination—Creditable Performances.

An examination and exhibition came off at the Valley school house, Findley township, on Friday, 16th inst. This school has been under the supervision of Miss M. A. Leech during the past winter, and, judging by what we heard and saw at the examination, would say that she is an efficient teacher, and that she has performed her duty faithfully. The house was beautifully and tastefully decorated, and the patrons and others who came in to witness the performances could almost imagine themselves in a cool and shady bower.

The salutatory was spoken in an excellent manner by Willie May Burns, after which Misses Theresa Burns, Mattie Stewart and Willie Burns gave a pantomimic dialogue entitled "Red, White and Blue." An amusing dialogue was given by Willie Wilson, No. 1, and Willie Wilson, No. 2. It was short and pointed, but not so pointed as a little speech by Wilson, No. 2. It was well spoken and recites which made the hit of the evening. Burns, Sadie Doughty and Ellie Wilson, all very small girls, spoke their pieces in a very pretty style. The dialogue by George Wilson and Nan. McAdams, showing "How to get a piece of cake," was very amusing and created considerable merriment. Master George performed his part admirably. A dialogue, "Seeing a Ghost," was performed by Minnie Bessler, John Leffler, Baptist Leffler, H. Hana, John Dore and Samuel McKinley.

For Union Street—Alex. Murdock, William Palmer, Thomas Crawford, P. Miller, John Steinbach, William Elder and John C. Will.

For Main Street—A. Boal